The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3698. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Effect of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Lamentations of the Rebel Journals.

General Johnston to be Held Responsible.

MOBILE PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

By way of Corinth and Cincinnati, we have a number of rebel journals—among them Mobile and Atlanta papers—which furnish us the following interesting extracts:

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

THE ONLY SERIOUS DISASTER DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

From the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta Appeal.

Since the fall of Vicksburgh, a shadow of gloom seems to have settled upon the countenances of many, and their hopes of triumph to have suffered at least a temporary eclipse. A calm and impartial survey of the past, and comparison of our then with our present situation, and a glance at our future prospects, we think cannot fail to dispel such despondency.

Twelve months ago Richmond was seriously and closely beleaguered by an overwhelming army, Buell was strongly intrenched at Bridgport, Stevenson and Huntsville, and the enemy were at that time big with the hope and expectation of speedily crushing out the rebellion. How he has been disappointed in his calculations we all know. His legions have been signally beaten in Virginia, and driven in humiliation and disgrace across the Potomac, being thus compelled to assume a defensive attitude and fight for the protection of his own soil, while our forces have been enabled to forage extensively upon his country and people. Gen. Grant, in the meantime, had been defeated in his effort to invade the State of Mississipp from the North, and forced to fall back on Memphis for supplies and the protection of his gunboats. *In addition to this, our navy has greatly grown in strength and efficiency,* and has stricken the commerce of the Yankees many serious and damaging blows, and even bids fair to expel it from the ocean. Rosecrans may be considered to occupy the same position Buell did at the same time last year, while the enemy *have lost all the ground they had previously gained in Louisiana,* as well as in West Tennessee, with the exception of Memphis and Fort Pillow.

The loss of Vicksburgh is really the only serious reverse that our arms have met with during the past twelve months, and its surrender was forced at an enormous cost to the enemy. It is true, in certain sections our people have suffered greatly from the roving and robber bands of the enemy, but our army, which is the hope of the Republic, is stronger in numbers and resolution, and our Government and country stronger in energy and resources, than they were twelve months gone by. There can be no doubt but that the experience of the past year teaches the important fact that we are far more able to carry on a protracted war of defence against our enemy than they are to wage one of aggression upon us. Already many of their own statesmen and organs are beginning to argue and discuss the absolute necessity of the ultimate repudiation of their war debt, which cannot fail to bring upon their people and Government ruin and dishonor.

Within the past twelve months, elements of discord, discontent and division have sprung up in the North to such an extent that the anti-war party has become respectable and formidable, and bids fair, ere long, to overwhelm the Lincoln Administration and hurl it from power. This is not the least important result of the war's prolongation. *The unity of the North has been effectually broken up, and this of itself was full compensation for all the reverses we have sustained.* If we are discreet in the future, and devote our energies to the destruction of the army which Lincoln now has in our territory, it is our conviction that the Peace party will do most of the fighting that will be required to terminate the war after that. To say that we cannot drive the enemy from our borders is a humiliating confession and degrading to our character as a people. In able-bodied men we outnumber their forces on our soil three to one, and all that is wanting to drive them from our country, or bury them beneath its sod, is resolution, courage and determination.

Let us not then court despair, but summon courage, and with "*nil desperandum*" for our motto, and a merciful and just God to guide us, we shall evoke victory from the cannon's mouth. It is true our people have already suffered much, and are yet destined to suffer more, but we would be unworthy the sacred boon of independence if we did not know how to make sublime sacrifices for its achievement.

THE PAROLES OF THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

The enemy, on the 3d of July, when Gen. Lee was driving back their forces from Gettysburgh, capturing thousands and threatening their army with ruin and annihilation, published a "War Gazette," denying the power of paroling prisoners on the battle-field. This was done to embarrass Gen. Lee with his captures; it was to encumber his army with prisoners, necessitating large details to guard and convoy them to Richmond. *Thus the enemy hoped to so encumber Lee as to prevent his advance.*

Now, Vicksburgh had no telegraphic communication with Washington, and on the next day Gen. Grant captured, according to various accounts, from 18 000 to 27,000 prisoners, and paroled them on the battle-field, in direct violation of the terms of this "War Gazette." The enemy enforced this "War Gazette" by forcing into the ranks 4,500 prisoners paroled by Gen. Lee. The captured garrison of Vicksburgh, by the terms of the enemy's "War Gazette," should be immediately declared exchanged, and armed and placed as a reinforcement to Gen. Johnston.

There was no agreement between the commanding Generals of the two armies—Gen. Johnston and Gen. Grant—which the enemy assert in this "War Gazette" to be required by the cartel. Gen. Pemberton could capitulate and surrender, but the exchange of the prisoners captured must, according to this "War Gazette," take place either between commanding Generals, or at the appointed places for exchange, namely, City Point.

Nobody will have the right to complain if this "War Gazette" be promptly acted upon by our authorities, and Pemberton and his army be declared no longer on parole, since, by the terms of the "War Gazette," they were not exchanged by the GeneralsC ommanding, nor at the appointed place, but irregularly and improperly, and if, as soon as armed, they be turned against the enemy.

If, in eagerness to embarrass Gen. Lee, the enemy has put forth a "War Gazette" that now materially aids Gen. Johnston, it would be but right and proper that our authorities should promptly embrace the opportunity thus offered them. This "War Gazette" is a forced and improper construction of the cartel; but as it is the enemy's construction, they could not complain if we adopt it, now that it acts so charmingly in our favor.

However, though we can see clearly the treacherous trap set by our enemies, and [illegible] the advantage given to us is sufficiently plain, yet, the Confederates do not by any means govern their conduct by Yankee example. If we had done so, in Pennsylvania, we should have laid York in ashes, and stolen all the pianos. True, we are fighting against an enemy who repudiates all obligations of honor, as well as of humanity, but even that does not absolve us from those obligations. We have certain old-fashioned ideas of good faith and chivalry, and whether we can conquer in the strife or perish, we must absolutely preserve the reputation of gentlemen and men of honor.

It is for our supreme military authorities to pronounce whether Gen. Pemberton and his garrison are bound by the parol or not, under the circumstances. We shall abide by their decision, and feel confident that they will keep our Confederate honor high and stainless.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

"Dixie," J. R. Thompson, writes from Richmond to the Atlanta *Appeal*:

"The news of the fall of Vicksburgh has awakened here the bitterest sorrow not unmingled with surprise. The public were not prepared for it, after all the confident assurances they had received of the ability of Gen. Pemberton to hold out. *The Sentinel,* which is now regarded, properly or improperly, as the Government organ, holds Gen. Johnston mainly responsible for the result, and the immediate representatives of the Administration are said to blame him in unmeasured terms. The *Examiner* defends Gen. Johnston so far as to deprecate hasty and unintelligent censure, and considers that Vicksburgh was already doomed to fall before Gen. Johnston had been sent to relieve it. There will, probably, be a court of inquiry demanded by Gen. Johnston to investigate his conduct in the matter, if indeed he is not brought before a Court-martial, as some think he will be, under charges to answer *for the immense disaster.* In the mean time it is certainly due to a gallant officer who has rendered the most conspicuous services to his country, that public opinion should be suspended until the proper authority shall pronounce upon his responsibility. There has been grevious misconduct somewhere; if it can be shown that he is the culpable person, on him let the public indignation be visited; but do not make him the victim beforehand. The damnation of the General for reverses sustained in the field of operations has been the course of the Yankees all through the war, but we surely ought not to make ill-fortune a crime.

The loss of Vicksburgh is so cruel a disaster, that it is to be hoped that Gen. Johnston will do all in his power to retrieve it; or if he can no longer command the confidence of the troops and the people in that quarter, that some other man of the highest military ability may be sent to oppose the further progress of the enemy. The Mississippi is not necessarily opened yet because of this calamity. It is safe only for the gunboats, and they could have run by the batteries before Gen. Grant took the city. *Time will show that the loss is not irreparable, and certainly time will demonstrate that it is not the subjugation of the Confederate States.*

THE FEELING IN MOBILE.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 19.

The minds of our citizens are in an unsettled state respecting "coming events."

The evacuation of Jackson by our army is considered as an inevitable consequence of the magnitude of Grant's forces, and it is very probable that from the same cause Johnston will be compelled to withdraw further and make a stand at Chunkey, there to check the approaching foe until reinforcements can be had to drive him back beyond the contested fields at Jackson. Those of our people who have so much to find fault with, and who are so clamorous in denouncing the movements of our Generals for not doing what they think is best, have now a most excellent opportunity to show their patriotism, by taking their guns, knapsacks, &c., and at once repairing to Gen. Johnston's camp and there volunteering to take a part in driving back the enemy before he gets to our green fields, well-filled smokehouses, hay-stacks, corn-cribs, fine orchards, &c.

We learn that the several companies for home defence are getting ready to be mustered into the Confederate service for the war, which will make a permanent organization for the defence of the city and approaches, and being composed of exempt men, will add a fine corps to the service. The time has come when it is expected that every many capable of bearing arms will do so.

Owing to the unsettled state of the "situation," business matters have been very dull the past week, though the receipts of produce from the interior have improved. *Yesterday we saw several sacks of flour and wheat which had come by way of the railroad, and learn that they were the avant courier of large quantities ordered.* The Government, we learn, has several mills in the interior busily engaged in grinding for the army. A considerable quantity of corn and other stuff has also been received by the river.

As all orders respecting the shipment of goods, both in and out of the city, have been rescinded, we may expect to have a general supply before a great while.

We have finally come to the conclusion that prices at the Southern market, and in the retail stores, is a matter of "moonshine." People will "rail" at one another for charging such high rates, and yet all pay it, and it seems that nothing has been done that has the least effect in establishing a basis of percentage on the rates.

A GROWL AT SKEDADDLERS.

From the Mobile Tribune.

If you would consult your truest interests and your highest honor—if you would save your property, serve your country and confound your enemies, you will lose not a moment in seizing your arms, and hastening to Gen. Johnston's camp, to aid him in stopping the march of Grant, and driving him and his spoilers to the Mississippi River. You can do it. It needs but the will. You are not Dutch Pennsylvania farmers who cannot load or fire a gun or manage a horse unless he be a Conestoga in wagon harness. You all have guns. You all know how to handle them. You are riders from your youth. You know the country, and are accustomed to the climate. Johnston can make you, as auxiliaries to his regular battalions, as useful as brave men with arms in their hands can be. If you succeed, you return to your roof-trees, prouder and happier men, and you lie down in your beds in safety and peace. If you fail in the effort, (but we cannot fail,) you retain the proud consciousness of duty done.

If, on the other hand, you fly with your families and servants, your herds and your household goods, before the invader, or if you cravenly and basely turn over on your backs and wait for the first Yankee to come along and administer to you the oath, you are a ruined people, beggared in reputation, bankrupt in State glory, and outcasts and fugitives from estates and homes, and vines and figtrees, which the Yankees will have wrested from your feeble and unworthy grasps. Men of Mississippi! your time of trial has come! Your sons have done you honor in the ranks of Confederate defenders in distant fields. Shame them not by abandoning their cradles, the homes of their wives and sisters, and the graves of their kindred, by refusing to do your duty. Your peril is great. So, thank ye your God, is your opportunity. It is in the fiery furnace of trial that true manhood, as well as true metal, is tested, purified and exalted. When, ah when, will the truth come home to some, that this is a people's war, and that it is not only the solemn charge and duty of our brave soldiers in the field, to bare their breasts to the shock of war, and drive their deadly weapons home to the hearts of the country's enemies!

MORE MEN WANTED—JEFF. DAVIS' CONSCRIPTION ANTICIPATED.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

There is one thing painfully evident to every intelligent observer: our armies need more men to resist the invader. This has been the secret of many of our disasters. Our authorities have not seen far enough ahead to provide the requisite troops for an emergency; hence our victories have been little more than drawn battles, and our defeats have been crushing. Let this no longer be the case, for we cannot afford to be defeated in this campaign. *The heart, the lungs, the vitals of the Confederacy are involved in the issue for our interior rivers, railroads, arsenals and machine shops.* The men cannot be had by volunteering. Those who will not volunteer immediately must be conscripted or drafted. This has long been the settled policy of the Government, and now is the time to make it effective, as was done under similar circumstances last year. There is ample power in the hands of the Confederate and State Executives. The President has never called for the men between forty and forty-five. They should be at once forthcoming. The 7,000 to be raised by the Governor from the militia will be drafted on the 25th of July, if they do not volunteer before. But this is not enough. Alabama can furnish at least 20,000 effective men in two months' time, and ought to go to work to do it. If the Governor has not the power, let him call the Legislature together as soon as practicable after the August election, and that body can *conscribe* every man in the State between sixteen and fifty. Then nobody can escape who is either not civilly or physically incapacitated—and there will be but few of these. Only enough men are needed at their immediate homes to preserve the order of the community, and to sustain the army in the field. By these means everybody can be brought into the military service of the State and country, who is not more usefully employed at home. The private interests of individuals cannot prevail in a crisis like this, with any safety to the public. Everybody who can do service ought to volunteer as soon as possible, and thus avoid being forced to do a patriotic duty. Those who lie back, thinking their places will be filled by more patriotic men, deceive themselves.

All will be wanted, in addition to those who tender their services, and none need expect to escape. The necessity is imperative, and must be met, with promptness, energy and vigor, by both authorities and people.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS AND HIS ARMY THE "RIGHT BOWER" OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis-Atlanta Appeal.

Chattanooga, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

Rosecrans and his army of Western troops have ever been the "right bower" of the War Department at Washington. Strongly fortified around the Capital of Tennessee, it was the centre plate of the cordon of subjugation. To have annihilated that army, and doomed its leader to the fate of the defeated Yankee heroes of the Potomac—"sudden suppression"—or even to have succeeded in driving it back upon Bowling Green or Louisville, would have accomplished more than all we have done within the last six months' operations in the field toward the final settlement of this war. The Capital of Mississippi then would not have fallen, and the Capital of Tennessee would to-day be in the possession of Tennesseeans. Better than a month ago it was urged through the columns of the Tennessee Press, the importance of reinforcing Gen. Joe Johnston, with this intent, and the 12,000 troops sent from the coast to reinforce that Commander in Mississippi, might just as well and more speedily have been transferred to Middle Tennessee. Gen. Johnston never should have been withdrawn from this Department. In God's name, what has he been able to accomplish with half an army at Jackson, Miss., compared to what he might have accomplished at Murfreesboro. The inspiration of his presence with this army was worth 10,000 men. The soldiers to a man were devoted to him, and had that confidence in his skill that they would have followed him through a wall of fire. Many of that veteran army are Tennesseeans, who would rather have died in a glorious advance upon Nashville than to have lived retreating from their homes and defenceless kindred. Of what avail was Johnston's army in the defence of Vicksburgh. They remained there idle, useless, helpless, how long the reader knows.

In the East, Lee's veteran army has threatened the Capitol of the North, and, for want of reinforcements, he might be able now to capture it by assault from his present position, and scatter in confusion the miserable despots who are the authors of all our troubles and the creators of this civil war. And yet the army of Gen. Bragg lies here idle, and may still idly remain here many days, while every advantage is gradually but surely slipping through our tardy fingers, because of a lack of men to achieve what only superior numbers can achieve, successfully.

I have no later information of Morgan's expedition, than the account of the Louisville and Nashville papers, announcing the crossing of the Ohio River by that daring chieftain.

The army continues quiet at this point, and Chattanooga is thronged to-day with soldiers of every rank, age and costume. Gen. Pillow arrived to-day from Huntsville. *I understand he proposes with the will and assistance of the Government, to raise ten thousand mounted Tennesseans, Alabamians and Georgians, to go into that portion of those States which may be left exposed to the ravages and devastations of Yankee foraging parties, and protect the farming interests, and bring out such supplies as from time to time may be gathered.* The idea is an excellent one and should be encouraged.

Gen. Buckner was here last night, but has returned to his post. I am not informed whether his mission here was one of a military and business nature or not.

A man named Moseley, a bricklayer from Nashville, formerly, I believe, a quartermaster in the Yankee army, was brought in the other day under guard. He is regarded with suspicion.

Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown and Hon. John Reid, of Nashville, are here. Gov. Brown is the guest of his distinguished brother, Gen. John C. Brown.

Jackson's brigade, so long on duty at Bridgeport, has been relieved by Anderson's brigade, which has just gone up there.

Frequent accounts of freebooters and bushwhackers in the mountains are heard of—some of them, no doubt, highly colored.

We have had constant rains for over a month, without a prospect of cessation, and the sky is still overcast.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Army of the Tennessee, July 14, 1863.

The evacuation of Middle Tennessee is a sad blow, and I agree with you in thinking that nothing will satisfy the people of its necessity save official explanation. I may be permitted to say that, whether the occupation of Hoover's Gap, and the turning the right of our position, might have been prevented or not, is a question. Considering the heaviness of the enemy's force, if the strength of the enemy is properly reported, nothing short of the employment of our whole army on the right would have prevented him from flanking, which implies the abandonment of our position in front of Shelbyville, and the necessary turning of our left. Flanked on the right or on the left, the immediate retreat of the army was a necessity; and the only question was, where should it make a stand, or should it make a stand for a general battle at all? Military authorities were, perhaps, not agreed as to the general value of Tullahoma as a position, but accorded to it all that is claimed. Such was the condition of the ground from the recent rains, and such was the damage to our communications from the proximity and purpose of the enemy, that a battle there could have but eventuated in defeat, if the enemy would have given battle, or, if not a defeat, to a reduction to such extremities as would have been worse. Cowan's or the Tunnel might have been a better position, and under favorable circumstances a battle there might have been a success; but a successful retreat of a whole army is better than an equivocal victory, attended with a heavy loss, which decides nothing save the necessity of the retreat. It may be allowing the enemy to turn our position was a blunder, or the result of a want of thought: but the retreat, after the fact, was a necessity and an achievement.

I heard Gen. Wharton remark a day or two since that his scouts had reported the destruction of all the houses at University Place. Last year, when they occupied the country, they stole Gen. Polk's fine private library, and all other objects of virtue and value. This last is to complete the work of vandalism of these *soi disant* missionaries of a higher civilization.

BRAGG'S RETREAT.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Camp on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Braxton Bragg Commanding, has arrived thus far on its retreat from the advancing army of Rosecrans. After thirteen days of unparalleled sufferings, consisting of forced marches, hard work, sleepless nights, drenching rains, barefoot walking over stony roads, hunger, famine, heat by day and cold by night, we have succeeded in escaping from the terrible Yankees, and put as a peace-maker between them and us the surging current of the deep, wide, majestic Tennessee. Here we rest our broken-down bodies for a brief season, and hope to recuperate our exhausted strength, and repair in some degree our heavy losses in articles of clothing and camp equipage.

On the 24th June the enemy engaged our troops in front, and dispersed our cavalry. Our infantry met them, and there was hard fighting that evening, Clayton's brigade, the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Alabama, advanced that evening in a drenching rain to Beech Grove, and held a gap there for thirty hours. Here we confronted the enemy all day on the 25th. They had seven regiment and we three. We spent the day only 1,400 yards apart, and in full view, but the constant rain prevented any engagement.

There were some artillery duels between the batteries on the crests of the hills. Bates' brigade on our left skirmished all day.

On the 26th, about 9 o'clock, our retreat began. Our brigade did not see the signal to retreat, and was nearly cut off, a large force of the enemy being abreast with us before we retired. We hastened on to Tullahoma and offered a battle there, but the enemy declined it, and for fear of being flanked we retired to Chattanooga.

Our sufferings have been awful beyond description. For seven consecutive days and nights we had wet feet and wet shoes, which were not once dry during an entire week. Our clothes, too, were wet all the time. The roads were horrible. Without sleep, without adequate food, often without water, we marched, worked, stood in line of battle, in mud and water, stood guard all the night, and suffered for thirteen days all that humanity can suffer in the flesh. It is ended now, but it will require weeks to restore us to our former *morale*, for we are greatly exasperated and demoralized.

Our loss in baggage, clothing, and camp equipage, can never be repaired. We have lost everything. None of us have but one suit of clothes, and many are almost naked. Nearly one-tenth of the army is barefoot. The single suit of clothes that the luckiest of us have are wet and fermenting with the accumulated rain and sweat that have soaked them for thirteen days.

We also find the following interesting items in late Richmond papers:

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 27.

The reports which we receive from Northern Virginia, with reference to the operations of our own and the enemy's forces, are so confused that it is difficult to arrive at the exact situation of affairs.

By the Central train of last evening, we have a report of a considerable engagement several days ago, between the corps of Gens. Longstreet and Hill and a heavy body of the enemy in the Blue Ridge. The exact location of this fight, or the particular day on which it occurred, could not be ascertained; but our forces are represented to have achieved a decided advantage in the affair, and to have captured a large number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

A very intelligent gentleman, who came up the Valley from below Winchester, says he learns nothing of any general fight, but knows there have been a number of heavy skirmishes, in which were generally successful in repulsing the enemy, who were pressing vigorously and closely upon our rear.

The stages proceeding down the Valley were stopped at Woodstock on Saturday morning, the enemy having appeared in formidable force at Strasburgh, on the Valley turnpike, seventeen miles from Winchester and twelve miles below Woodstock. Where this force came from is not known, though passengers report that they came over from Front Royal. From Front Royal to Strasburgh is nearly twenty-miles, or a full day's march for infantry.

The passengers who came up on the returned stage from Woodstock, report that during Saturday night they heard heavy and brisk cannonading down the valley, and the presumption was that Gen. Early's division, which was guarding the wagon train, was engaged with the enemy.

Those with whom we conversed, who had any knowledge of the situation of affairs, think that no danger was to be apprehended of the capture of any considerable portion of our trains; nor did they deem the situation of our forces in the least critical.

CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S MEN.

The *Dispatch* takes the capture of Morgan and his gang very hard. It says:

This "the capture of Morgan's men," is a distressing blow to the Confederacy. It has stood and can still stand a harder; but the pride of the people was very much interwoven with the achievements of Morgan. We do not like to judge after the result. But it seems to us that the expedition which put a river, navigable and unfordable for hundreds of miles, and fully commanded the whole distance by the enemy's gunboats, between himself and all assistance, must have been rash and foolhardy; nevertheless he has done the enemy great damage in this long incursion.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

That the retrograde movement of Grant has some object, we may be assured. Several have been suggested. The first is that suggested by the New-York Times, viz.: To rest his soldiers during the sickly season, in that hot and unwholesome country. The second is to send a portion of his men up the river to the assistance of Rosecrans, who may thus be enabled to attack Bragg to advantage. The third is to send a large portion of his force to Virginia to operate against Gen. Lee. Whatever may be the object, whether any of these or not, is yet to be determined, for Grant has as yet developed no plan.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

At the Libby Prison yesterday there were several hundred more of the captured prisoners at Gettysburgh received.

THE HOSTAGE OFFICERS.

In response to the announcement that Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in confinement at Old Point, as hostages for the two Yankee officers Flinn and Sawyer, condemned to be shot by the Confederate authorities, our Commissioner has informed the Federal Government that the Confederate Government will not be intimidated by any such threats, and that the execution of said officers will take place as soon as the President may see fit. It is hoped that the Executive will see fit to give the order for execution immediately; and as we have now over five hundred officers in our hands, besides some five or six thousand privates, it is in the power of the Government to carry retaliation to a very bitter extreme. The people call for the death of these two Yankees, and it is useless to delay their death any longer.

TRAVEL RESUMED.

The damage done to the Central Railroad by the Yankee raiders a month ago, having been repaired, travel was resumed on that route on yesterday (Sunday) morning. The principal damage, as heretofore detailed, was to the trestle-work, near Hanover Court-house, and to the bridge over the South Anna River, which was also of trestle-work. These structures are now as substantial as ever, and it is to be hoped that no second opportunity will be allowed the enemy to destroy them.

INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Col. Streight, the Federal Commander of the raid into North Georgia, where he and his command were captured by Forrest, had an interview with Commissioner Ould, on yesterday, in relation to the exchange of officers. Streight has been crazy for this interview for about two months. It is needless to say that he accomplished nothing, although he sallied out from his prison confident that he could "fix things to a dot."

THE CAVALRY RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Travel has been partially resumed on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Trains run on the road as usual, double daily, connecting at Tar River by a pontoon bridge, by which passengers pass in five minutes from one train to the other.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the body of Col. Shaw, of the negro Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, was sent for during Sunday, 19th, but he had been buried in a pit, under a layer or two of his own dead negroes.

Headquarters Department S. C., Ga. and Fla., Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863.

While the commanding General regrets that the enemy have succeeded in effecting a landing upon Morris Island, he acknowledges with satisfaction the conduct of the troops in their brave and prolonged resistance against a force largely their superior in number; and he is especially gratified by the spirit and success with which the garrison of Battery Wagner and the troops under Col. Graham repelled the assaults on that fortification, as it gives the assurance that he can rely upon the conduct and courage of both officers and men to check the progress of the enemy. By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

We regret to learn, says the *Constitutionalist*, that the two warehouses at Suffolk, Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, containing about 5,000 bales of cotton, besides the other property stored, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The buildings were both struck by lightning at the same time and were totally consumed. Loss about $500,000.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Repulse of the Rebels under Pegram and Scott at Paris.

They Retreat to Winchester, Pursued by Our Cavalry.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 30—A. M.

Yesterday morning Pegram's and Scott's forces numbering 2,500, crossed the Kentucky River and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon, and attacked our force. After a severe engagement of two hours the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place.

A large Federal cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels.

The movement of the rebels is believed to be against Paris for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

Cincinnati—P. M.

Pegram's forces have retreated to Winchester followed by our cavalry. A number of prisoners have been captured.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BOYLE.

Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville, July 25, 1863.

By authority of the General commanding the Department, the following General Order is made:

1. It is ordered that no forage or other property belonging to loyal citizens in the State of Kentucky be seized or impressed except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only on written authority from the Headquarters of the Twenty-third Army corps, or from these headquarters.

2. Whenever it becomes necessary to seize or impress private property for military purposes, the property of sympathizers with the rebellion and of those opposed to furnishing any more men or any more money to maintain the Federal Government and suppress the rebellion will be first seized and impressed.

3. The negroes of loyal citizens will not be impressed on the public works and military roads unless absolutely necessary. The negroes of citizens who are for no more men and no more money to suppress the rebellion, and the supporters, aiders and abettors of such, will be first impressed, and officers detailed for the purpose are required strictly to observe this order in the execution of their duties.

4. All horses of the enemy captured or subject to capture will be taken possession of by Quartermasters and reported to Capt. Jenkins, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, who is ordered to allow loyal citizens to retain horses to supply the places of those taken by the enemy; but disloyal persons mentioned in paragraphs two and three, who encourage raids by the enemy, will not in any case be allowed to retain captured horses or horses justly subject to capture.

5. For all property seized or impressed, proper and regular vouchers will be given, with indorsement as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the owners of the property. By order of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.

A. C. Semple, A. A. G.

GEN. HARTSUFF AND REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps, Lexington, Ky., July 24, 1863.

General Orders No. 14.—For the information and guidance of officers in impressing property, it is hereby directed that, whenever its impressment may become necessary for the troops of the Twenty-third army corps, it will be taken exclusively from rebels and rebel sympathizers; and so long as the property needed is to found belonging or pertaining to either of the above-named classes, no man of undoubted loyalty will be molested.

Among rebel sympathizers will be classed those persons in Kentucky, nominally Union men, but opposed to the Government and to the prosecution of the war, whose acts and words alike hinder the speedy and proper termination of the rebellion.

Property will only be taken by the proper Staff officers, who will in every case give receipts for it. Appropriate blank receipts will be furnished by the Chief Commissary and Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF.

Geo. B. Drake, A. A. G.

The Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,558,450 Five-Twenties to-day by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 15, inclusive.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Gunboat Paul Jones, the Geo. C. Collins and the Hospital Steamer Cosmopolitan.

NEWS TO LAST SUNDAY.

General Gillmore Still Besieging Fort Wagner.

A Battery of Heavy Guns Within One Thousand Yards of the Works.

By the arrival at this port of the United States gunboat *Paul Jones*, from Charleston, July 26, we learn that the siege of Fort Wagner still continued. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1,000 yards of Fort Wagner. Everything was progressing favorably. Fort Sumter, and Fort Johnston on James Island kept a continual fire on the Federal forces on Morris Island; the casualties to the Federal forces averaged about six per day.

Capt. Lunt, of the steamer *Geo. C. Collins*, also reports: Passed Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. At that time we could plainly see and hear the heavy bombarding that was going on. The army feel confident of the early capture of Fort Wagner.

From passengers by the *Paul Jones* and *George C. Collins*, the following additional news is obtained:

The forces under Gen. Gilmore were actively preparing for another assault on Fort Wagner, the walls of which had been well battered by the land and sea forces. The rebels had, however, built inside of them a high barricade of cotton bales, which afforded some protection against small shot, but cannot resist the rifled projectiles fired from the fleet. The New-York Volunteer engineers were engaged in making approaches to Fort Wagner.

Fort Sumter and the fort on James Island are keeping up a continual firing, so as to keep the Monitors at a respectful distance from Fort Wagner, but in spite of this heavy fire the *Montauk*, with Admiral Dahlgren on board, ran to within one hundred feet of the fort, reconnoitered leisurely, and returned to her consorts.

Deserters arriving at Port Royal, report that Beauregard has received reinforcements from Lee's army, and that a number of paroled men from Vicksburgh are now in the rebel ranks fighting our men.

Some of the forces for the defence of Savannah having been withdrawn, the residents of that city have formed a guard for the protection of their property.

The weather at Port Royal is excessively hot, and proves disastrous to many of our wounded men. Arrangements are being made to send all wounded who can bear the fatigue to the Northern hospitals.

THE HOSPITAL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN.

The United States Hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. Crocker, Port Royal, S. C., in 72 hours, with 185 wounded soldiers from Gen. Gillman's corps at Morris Island, has arrived.

The steamship *Fulton*, hence, had just arrived as the *Cosmopolitan* sailed.

The following is a list of deaths on the passage since leaving Hilton Head:

Lieut. A. M. Goodwin, 9th Maine—leg amputated.
Sergt. C. H. Grogan, Co. I, 6th Conn.—arm amputa'd.
Corp. J. M. Durgin, Co. F, 7th N. H.—arm.
Jacob S. Kreesman, Co. D, 174th Penn.—fever and diarrhœa.
F. Iseman, Co. F, 100th New-York—thigh.
Eben Deggett, Co. E, 7th N. H.—breast.
An unknown man—a paroled prisoner.
Jos. C. Morrell, Co. H, 7th N. H—neck; died 29th.

The rest died on the 28th, and were buried at sea.

The following is a list of wounded officers on board:

Col. Chatfield, 6th Connecticut—leg and hand.
Capt. E. P. Hudson, Co. E, 6th Connecticut—ankle.
Lieut. Walter Fitch, Co. G, 6th Conn.—hip and heart.
Lieut. Martin Stotter, Co. D, 6th Connecticut—leg.
Col. A. C. Voies, 67th Ohio—left side.
Lieut.-Col. N. S. Commager, 67th Ohio—arms, body.
Capt. W. L. Lockwood, Co. H, 48th N. Y.—shoulder.
Lieut. Chas. E. Fox, Co. A, 48th N. Y.—hip, arm and head; a paroled prisoner from Charleston.
Lieut. Jos. Taylor, Co. E, 48th N. Y.—side; a paroled prisoner from Charleston.
Lieut. A. F. Miller, Co. K, 48th N. Y.—leg and thigh.
Lieut. J. L. Emerson, Co. C, 9th Maine—knee.
Lieut.-Col. E. N. Hallowell, 54th Mass.—hip and loin.
Capt. Geo. Pope, Co. I, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
Capt. J. W. M. Appleton, Co. A. 54th Mass.—ribs and head.
Lieut. J. A. Pratt, Co. G, 54th Mass.—side and forehead.
Major J. W. Hicks, 76th Penn.—both thighs.
Capt. Chas. Kneer, Co. H, 76th Penn.—right hip.
Lieut. J. W. Worcester, Co. H. 7th N. H.—right leg, am.
Capt. H. J. Crane, Co. B 67th Ohio—thigh.
Lieut. C. L. Stevens, Co. A, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Lieut Elijah Whitmore, Co. B, 67th Ohio—hip.
Col. W. B. Barton, 48th New-York—hip.
Capt. Nere Elwing, Co. B, 48th New-York—leg.
Capt. S. M. Swartwout, Co. F, 48th New-York—head.
Lieut. J. A. Barrett, Co. B, 48th N. Y.—thigh.
Col. C. V. Steele, 62d Ohio—thigh.
Capt. H. R. West, Co. K, 62d O.—foot, knee, ankle.
Col. S. Emory, 9th Maine—left leg.
Capt. C. A. Brooks, Co. A, 9th Me.—left shoulder.
Lieut. A. N. Goodwin, 9th Me.—leg amputated.
Capt. Ed. L. Jones, Co. D, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
Capt Samuel Willard, Co. B, 54th Mass.—left leg.
Adj. G. W. James, 54th Massachusetts—groin.
Lieut. W. H. Homan, 54th Massachusetts—arm.
Maj. D. D. Nash, 100th New-York—left thigh.
Lieut. Cyrus Brown, Co. E, 100th N. Y.—leg amptd.
Lieut. E. Davis, Co. B, 7th N. H.—hip.
Lieut. Chas. Cain, Co. I, 7th N. H.—ankle.
Lieut. G. V. Parsons, Co D, 67th Ohio—right arm.

With 146 men commanding officers and privates.

Lieut. Cyrus Brown was paroled at Charleston.

Lieut. J. W. Worcester was paroled at Charleston, and died at sea July 27, and was buried.

Lieut. A. N. Goodwin was paroled at Charleston, and died at sea July 28, and was buried.

The Gunboat Paul Jones.

The gunboat *Paul Jones*, whose arrival is noticed above, has been in commission 14 months, during which time she has been doing duty in the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

She was conspicuous at the fight of St. John's Bluff, St. John's River, Florida, and in the frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

She was the first of our vessels to test the strength of the rebel Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River, Ga. At the time of the Pocotaligo expedition, under Gen. Brannan, she was flagship of the naval portion of the forces.

She left Charleston on Sunday evening last, having been ordered to New-York for repairs, on account of her leaky condition, which appeared to increase daily from the firing of her heavy guns. She has been engaged nearly every day since the morning of the 11th inst. to the time of her leaving. On the 18th inst. her 100-pounder pivot gun bursted at the 78th discharge.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commanding, Alex. C. Rhind, late of the *Keokuk*; Paymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Chief Engineer, James Sheridan; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Moreau Forrest; Assistant Engineers, James H. Chasmar, Levi T. Safford, George Paul; Gunner, John Brown; Master's Mates, Charles Wiedenhein, John H. Manning, Jason Le Rowe; Paymaster's Clerk, W. S. Mullin; Surgeon's Steward, Charles Mortimer; Yeoman, John McRibbin.

The Siege of Fort Wagner.

CONDUCT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS NEGRO REGIMENT.

Under date of Beaufort, July 22, Mr. Edward L. Pierce has written a letter describing the conduct of the negro regiment in the recent assault upon Fort Wagner. He says:

"Gen. Strong had been impressed with the high character of the regiment and its officers, and he wished to assign them the post where the most severe work was to be done, and the highest honor was to be won. I had been his guest for some days, and knew how he regarded them. The march across Folly and Morris Islands was over a very sandy road, and was very wearisome. The regiment went through the centre of the island, and not along the beach, where the marching was easier. When they had come within 600 yards of Fort Wagner they formed in line of battle, the Colonel heading the first and the Major the second battalion. This was within musket-shot of the enemy. There was little firing from the enemy, a solid shot falling between the battalions, and another falling to the right, but no musketry. At this point the regiment, together with the next supporting regiments, the Sixth Connecticut, Ninth Maine and others, remained for half an hour. The regiment was addressed by Gen. Strong and by Col. Shaw. Then at 7½ or 7¾ o'clock the order for the charge was given. The regiment advanced at quick time, changed to double-quick when at some distance on. The intervening distance between the place where the line was formed and the fort was run over in a few minutes. When within one or two hundred yards of the fort, a terrific fire of grape and musketry was poured upon them along the entire line, and with deadly results. It tore the ranks to pieces, and disconcerted some. They rallied again, went through the ditch, in which was some three feet of water, and then up the parapet. They raised the flag on the parapet, where it remained for a few minutes. Here they melted away before the enemy's fire, their bodies falling down the slope, and into the ditch. Others will give a more detailed and accurate account of what occurred during the rest of the conflict.

Col. Shaw reached the parapet, leading his men, and was probably killed. Adj. Jones saw him fall. Private Thomas Burgess, of Company I, told me that he was close to Col. Shaw; that he waved his sword and cried out, "Onward! Boys," and, as he did so, fell. Burgess fell, wounded, at the same time. In a minute or two, as he rose to crawl away, he tried to pull Col. Shaw along, taking hold of his feet, which were near his own head, but there appeared to be no life in him. There is a report, however, that Col. Shaw is wounded and a prisoner, and that it was so stated to the officers who bore a flag of truce from us; but I cannot find it well authenticated. It is most likely that this noble youth has given his life to his country and to mankind. Brig.-Gen. Strong (himself a kindred spirit,) said of him to-day, in a message to his parents, "I had but little opportunity to be with him, but I already loved him. No man ever went more gallantly into battle. None knew him but to love him." I parted with Col. Shaw between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, as he rode forward to his regiment, and he gave me the private letters and papers he had with him to be delivered to his father. Of the other officers, Maj. Hallowell is severely wounded in the groin; Adjt. James has a wound from a rifle ball in his ankle, and a flesh wound in his side from a glancing ball or piece of shell. Capt. Pope has had a musket ball extracted from his shoulder. Capt. Appleton is wounded in the thumb, and also has a contusion on his right breast from a hand grenade, which, however, is not severe. Capt. Willard has a wound in the leg, and is doing well. Capt. Jones was wounded in the right shoulder. The ball went through and he is doing well. Lieut. Homans was wounded by a ball from a smooth bore musket entering the left side, which has been extracted from the back. He is doing well.

Of the privates and non-commissioned officers I send you a list of 144 who are now in the Beaufort hospitals. A few others died on the boats or since their arrival here. There may be others at the Hilton Head Hospital, and others are doubtless on Morris Island; but I have no names or statistics relative to them. Those in Beaufort are well attended to, just as well as the white soldiers, the attentions of the surgeons and nurses being supplemented by those of the colored people here, who have shown a great interest in them. The men of the regiment are very patient, and where their condition at all permits them, are cheerful. They expressed their readiness to meet the enemy again, and they keep asking if Wagner is yet taken. Could any one from the North see these brave fellows as they lie here, their prejudice against them, if he had any, would all pass away. They grieve greatly at the loss of Col. Shaw, who seems to have acquired a strong hold on their affections.

They are attached to their other officers, and admire Gen. Strong, whose courage was so conspicuous to all. I asked Gen. Strong if he had any testimony in relation to the regiment to be communicated to you. These are his precise words, and I give them to you as I noted them at the time:

"The Fifty-fourth did well and nobly; only the fall of Col. Shaw prevented them from entering the fort. They moved up as gallantly as any troops could, and with their enthusiasm they deserved a better fate." The regiment could not have been under a better officer than Gen. Strong. He is one of the bravest and most genuine men. His soldiers loved him like a brother, and go where you would through the camps you would hear them speak of him with enthusiasm and affection. His wound is severe, and there are some apprehensions as to his being able to recover from it. Since I found him at the hospital tent on Morris Island about 9½ o'clock on Saturday, I have been all the time attending to him and the officers of the Fifty-fourth, both on the boats and here. Nobler spirits it has never been my fortune to be with. Gen. Strong, as he lay on the stretcher in the tent, was grieving all the while for the poor fellows who lay uncared for on the battle-field, and the officers of the Fifty-fourth have had nothing to say of their own misfortunes, but have mourned constantly for the hero who led them to the charge from which he did not return. I remember well the beautiful day when the flags were presented at Readville, and you told the regiment that your reputation was to be identified with its fame. It was a day of festivity and cheer. I walk now in these hospitals, and see mutilated forms with every variety of wound, and it seems all a dream. But well has the regiment sustained the hope which you indulged, and justified the identity of fame which you trusted to it.

I ought to add in relation to the fight on James Island on July 15, in which the regiment lost 50 men, driving back the rebels, and saving, as it is stated, three companies of the Tenth Connecticut, that Gen. Terry, who was in command on that Island said to Adjt. James:

"Tell your Colonel that I am exceedingly pleased with the conduct of your regiment. They have done all they could do."

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was not, as far as I can learn, engaged in the fight of Saturday evening. They were, however, present. Brig.-Gen. Stevenson marched at the head of his brigade, where I saw him as it passed along the beach to Fort Wagner.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. Strong.

Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Budd, in this City.

He reached here last Sunday, on the *Arago*, from Morris Island, having been shockingly wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th inst., by a shell striking him in the thigh.

Gen. Strong was born at Stockbridge, Vermont, and at an early age his father dying, was adopted by his uncle, A. S. Strong, of Easthampton, Massachusetts. Evincing a taste for military pursuits, he was educated with a view to entering West Point, and joined that institution in 1857. He graduated with honor, and was subsequently placed in charge of important positions, at the outbreak of the rebellion being in command at the Watervliet Arsenal. Making urgent request to be placed on active duty and given a position on Gen. McDowell's staff, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run; subsequently he was with Gen. McClellan, and then as Assistant Adjutant-General, was with Gen. Butler at New-Orleans. In this Department, on several occasions, he distinguished himself particularly on the expedition sent up the Yangipaho River. At the time he received his wound he was gallantly leading an assault upon Fort Wagner.

Gen. Strong was a man of intense earnestness of character, of fine intelligence and generous instincts. He was devoted to and accomplished in his profession, and in his death at the early age of 31 years, is lost a brave and valued officer.

His funeral takes place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from No. 62 East Nineteenth-street. The following is the notice:

The funeral of the late Brig.-Gen. G. C. Strong, (Captain or Ordnance,) who died at 3 A. M. to-day, of wounds received at the recent attack on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will take place on Saturday next, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Officers of the army and navy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend.

Pall-bearers will meet at No. 62 East Nineteenth-street. The procession will be formed at the church corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

Chicago, Thursday, July 30.

Special dispatches from St. Paul, say that reports from Capt. Fiske's expedition, state that positive information has been received of the complete discomfiture of Little Crow, and the desertion of all his followers but sixty, and his flight to the Yellowstone, beyond the Missouri. Other Chiefs are awaiting the opportunity to surrender themselves and their warriors.

FROM VENEZUELA.

No Government yet in Caracas—Chaos Reigns Supreme—Gen. Paez and the Foreign Ministers Visit the Malcontents—Defenceless Condition of the Country—The Fourth of July in Caracas—The Americans Get Up a Demonstration by Torchlight—The Government Palace Illuminated—Another British Loan—Its Important Bearing on Certain American Claims, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Monday, July 6, 1863.

The importance of the political events which are transpiring in this interesting country involve so many commercial interests and enterprises that I am induced to give them undivided attention, rather than extend my letter with particulars of the various enterprises themselves, in regard to coal, petroleum, cotton, gold, copper, railroads, gas, &c., in which so many Americans are at this moment engaged, and in which so much of American capital is involved.

The projects for peace have been faithfully carried out by the leading men of all parties, and the arrival of Gen. Falcon, the Provisional President, at Caracas, seems to be all that is necessary to secure and perpetuate the present tranquillity of the capital and the eastern provinces, at least. But the malcontents at Puerto Cabello have gained further audacity from the fact that there is literally now no Government at Caracas, and claim that they will set up one for themselves. Gen. Paez, whose glorious abnegation of self has been so conspicuous in the recent transactions, was selected a few days ago to undertake the work of conciliating them. The British, French and Spanish Ministers accompanied him, and a Spanish frigate was placed at his disposition. On Friday, however, the Commissioners returned unsuccessful, the malcontents having dispatched several vessels east and west, to Maricaibo, on the one side, and Margarita, Cumana and Ciudad Bolivar on the other, for the purpose of stirring up commotion in the surrounding provinces. No less than eighteen vessels (brigs and schooners,) are said to be engaged in these proceedings, and to add to the mortification of Gen. Paez and his friends, his own son, Sebasto Paez, is in charge of the expedition to the east.

Great censures are now leveled at the late Secretary-General, for having sold the vessels-of-war of the Republic, and thus rendered it impossible to pursue and overtake the expeditionists. But his justification is found in the fact that there was no money in the Treasury to keep the vessels in commission, and some of them had to be sold in order to sustain the others.

It is remarkable, however, that circumstances have conspired in this same manner to throw down the defences of Venezuela, until now there seems to be nothing left this deluded people but their bare breasts and the *machete*, which the humblest of them invariably carry. Some few years ago they had still some very superior brass guns, bequeathed to them by the Spaniards. But these, with the exception of four small field pieces in the Quartel de Artilleria, in this city, are all gone—having been sold for old metal and sent out of the country. The fortifications at Laguayra are in ruins. At Caracas, there never seems to have been any since the days of the Spaniards. At Cumana, Margarita and Puerto Cabello, there are some comparatively respectable works; and at the latter place some few guns worth preserving. The next dynasty will probably dismantle these.

Great indignation is felt for "the four miserable walls" of the fortress at Puerto Cabello, (the most respectable in the country,) which almost invariably hold out, as now, against the pronunciamientos at the capital. Indeed, the system of defences adopted here is the reverse of that of almost every other country—the capital being without fortifications of any kind, and surrounded by a mountainous country admirably adapted to guerrilla warfare—and the provinces being all more or less protected by sea and land, and even some of the inland towns well commanded. Such a state of things naturally invites the predatory warfare which we find at all times existing here. The isolated chiefs naturally engender about them clans of dependents, having no interests but those of their own locality, no ideas of nationality, no desire for commerce or intercourse with other communities, no railroads, no canals, few common roads worthy of the name, and no tendencies to confederation, except for warlike and aggressive demonstrations against what is called, from time to time, "the Government." Thus we have the "missions" of the clergy, the cattle estates of the nomadic chiefs, the haciendas of the affluent planters, and occasionally towns and even cities, imitating the luxuries, the fashions and many of the more elevated refinements of European capitals.

In a few weeks another peaceful attempt is to be made to bring the insurgent chiefs to terms, and in the meantime it is to be hoped that Gen. Falcon, the Provisional President, will make his appearance in his capital, and proceed to the organization of the departments. For we are, at this moment, without any visible Government—even the municipal authorities refusing to act, in his absence.

Our Fourth of July celebration came off here in fine style on Saturday last. The American flags were displayed throughout the day at the Legation and at the residences of the several American citizens; the Venezuelean flag was displayed from the Palace of the Government, and several of the foreign Representatives responded in a similar manner, and at night the Government Palace was splendidly illuminated. The room designated for the usual banquet was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, and even a superior portrait of Washington was borrowed for the occasion from Col. Manuel Paez, and hung up conspicuously over the chair of the presiding officer.

The dishes were prepared with elegance, and the table garnished with flowers and furnished in a style that would have done no discredit to some of our first-class hotels at home. The following were the regular toasts:

1. The Day we Celebrate—July 4, 1776.
2. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence and Their Work—Each a model for all time to come.
3. The Old Thirteen States—Mothers of a numerous progeny. Woe to the son who disgraces them.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The President of Venezuela.
6. The Memory of Washington.
7. The Union—it must and shall be preserved.
8. The Constitution of the United States.
9. The Army and Navy of the United States.
10. The Memory of our Brave Officers and Soldiers who have Fallen in the Present Struggle for the Union.
11. The Flag of our Union—It waves over thirty-five States. No star shall ever be plucked from its folds.
12. Our Sister Republics.
13. The Daughters of America.

Several volunteer toasts were drank and responded to, and all our old national songs were sung *with a will*. A party of serenaders from the gas works visited the houses of many of the American residents during the evening, and indeed everything was done which the interesting occasion demanded, to do honor to the home of our fathers and that good old flag.

The news of the new British loan, negotiated by the agent of Gen. Paez's Government with the house of Mathieson & Co., has given a new impetus to the Government here, and will doubtless induce "the powers that be" to terms of further conciliation. The loan is for a million sterling, at 60 per cent., secured on the export duties, which are to be collected at the various ports by the British Consuls. This is important to certain American interests, the American Minister having secured a provision in the recent arrangement for paying off the Aves Island Bonds, that in case this very loan was effected on this security, these bonds were to be paid off in full, and, if any failure was made in such payment, he is authorized to place an agent in every Custom-house to receive the said export duties, with an additional charge of two per cent., to pay the expenses of collecting.

Yours, &c., EXCELSIOR.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Newburyport *Herald* gives the following description of a large variety of postage stamps collected by a gentleman in that city, embracing about 900 different specimens:

"In color and embossed work the German and the Anglo-Cingalese, (Ceylon,) are particularly beautiful; but in steel engraving the American, Canadian, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotian—(all engraved in the United States by the American Bank Note Co.)—go far beyond anything of the kind produced in Europe. Indeed it is well known that Bank note engraving has reached a degree of perfection in this country that is unrivaled by anything from the burins of England, France or Germany.

The homeliest of the postage-stamps are those of the Pope's dominions, the so-called Confederate States, Mexico, and of the Sandwich Islands. The simplest are the Brazilian. The greatest number are of course to be found under the head of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies. It is by this that we know of her power, and the stamps teach us an important lesson concerning England's widely-scattered possessions. Most of these stamps have the head of Queen Victoria front, sideways, left face, right face, &c., though some of the colonies have had the good sense to adopt something characteristic—as, for instance, West Australia has the black, wild swan of that country.

The Cape of Good Hope stamp is triangular in shape, with a female figure reclining upon an anchor; British Guinea is represented by a ship; Trinidad, Barbados and Mauritius have a stout, Minerva-like figure, seated on a bale of cotton. Liberia has commerce in the form of a woman. Many countries have the heads of their monarch—others the national coat of arms. Sweden has the armorial bearing of the country, while her dependency, Norway, has the medallion head of the Swedish king. Russia puts on her double-headed eagle for herself and Poland, but allows Finland her crowned lion rampant."

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Business Unusually Good—Military Matters—A National Bank Project—Refugees from the South—Prosperity of the City—Miscellaneous News—The Weather, Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 27, 1863.

The past week has been rather a quiet one generally. We are now approaching the dullest business month of the year, when it is expected usually that dullness will reign in almost every department of trade—and when our people, many of them, are off for pleasure or for recuperation, to the White Mountains, Saratoga, Niagara or Lake Superior. Quite a number, too, have already gone abroad, and have registered their names in London or Paris, and elsewhere on the Continent. But still the usual dullness does not come. Our streets continue to show life, activity and a rush of business rarely seen at this season. Grain receipts from the interior are somewhat falling off to be sure; but the increase of general business over other years is manifest.

SPECULATIONS ON THE DRAFT.

We are yet talking about the draft, and wondering when it will come, and whether our Copperheads will imitate those of New-York, and get up a riot on the occasion. We think not; but still preparations are being made—military companies are being organized—so that everything should be in readiness for whatever may happen. Since the New-York riots, which showed forth the *animus* of the Peace men, I think the rabid leaders are losing their hold of the mass, and will no longer have the power to stir them up to the resistance of the laws.

All is quiet in military matters in this State. A few volunteers for the old regiments are offering, and numbers of deserters are being arrested, which is about all that is doing in this line. The funeral of Major Medill, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, who was mortally wounded in one of the last fights with the retiring rebels, was largely attended in this city on Wednesday. Quite a large number of invalid officers are home on furloughs from our regiments in Mississippi.

A NATIONAL BANK PROPOSED.

Efforts are being made to establish a National Bank here, with a large capital, under the late act of Congress. The 5-20's are taken quite liberally, most of which will doubtless be used as the basis of banking. A large amount of the spare capital of Chicago has already been absorbed in these securities. They are popular with the people of the West, as affording an investment both for their cash and their patriotism.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

There are at present quite a large number of refugees from the South arriving in this State. They are of the poorer class, and being compelled to flee in haste from the conscription and general tyranny of the Confederate authorities, arrive at Cairo in a destitute and suffering condition. A meeting was held in this city last evening, called by Rev. L. Folsom, Hospital Chaplain at Cairo, who has been sent by Gen. Buford to procure aid for these exiled Union men. The meeting was a large one, and a liberal sum was realized.

These people are in a pitiable condition. They are poor and ignorant, and yet cling strongly to the old flag, and for its sake have already endured many and great sufferings. They are from the Department of the Cumberland, and have been sent North that they may be placed in security from the roving guerrilla bands which infest all the region in the rear of Rosecrans' army. There are thousands of these people in Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and they are ready to demonstrate their attachment to the Union whenever they can be assured of protection.

Mr. Folsom last evening gave a thrilling account of the adventures and sufferings of some of these refugees. There is a general interest manifested in their behalf.

PROSPERITY OF CHICAGO.

The Annual Directory, though not infallible authority, is a pretty good indication of the progress of a city. The Chicago *Directory*, for 1863, shows an increase over last year's edition of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-three names. This would indicate an increase of population of between twenty and thirty thousand. But we cannot adopt the usual basis, as a large number who have been added to our population—more than the ordinary proportion—are young men. I think the last census gave us about 15,000 more males than females, so that we probably may not claim over 15,000 as the addition of last year to our population. From all indications, it is now the estimate of the best judges that a thorough census would give Chicago 150,000 inhabitants.

As usual, the Smiths lead in our Directory, there being no less 452, of which 51 rejoice in the cognomen of "John." There are 772 streets in the city, stretching a distance of 406 miles. Of water distributing mains, there are 105 miles. There are 48 miles of gas-pipe laid, and 1,310 street lamps. The extent of the public sewerage is about 60 miles.

Chicago is now about nine miles in length, north and south, with a frontage on Lake Michigan. It is filling up with unexampled rapidity in all directions, but many years will elapse before all the vacant lots are occupied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The enrollment has been nearly completed in this State. No opposition was manifested except in a few Egyptian counties, and on a small scale in this city. We anticipate no difficulty attendant upon the draft generally. In some of the cities largely infested by Irish, and in some of the southern counties there may be attempts at resistance; but we look for nothing of very formidable dimensions.

The National Teachers' Convention, which assembles in this city on the 5th of August, promises to be largely attended. Many distinguished gentlemen are on the programme of exercises, and the occasion will doubtless, from present appearances, be a most interesting one.

The teachers of our Public Schools have just procured a magnificent flag, costing $100, which is to be presented to the Normal regiment—the Thirty-third Illinois. They presented the regiment its colors on its organization. These were returned a short time since, all "tattered and torn"—having seen much hard service in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

It is understood that the Mississippi River is again to be bridged for the Chicago and Dixon Air Line, and the Clinton and Missouri River Railroads. A survey of the channel of the river at Clinton has already been made, and the bridge will probably be constructed within the next year.

A new line of telegraph has just been completed through the central part of the State from Indiana to Peoria, along the route of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad.

THE WEATHER—CROPS, ETC.

The drouth, which I mentioned in my last, has been even more severe and extensive than I was aware of at the time. It has prevailed over a good portion of this State, in parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and has been quite severe in Minnesota. The damage to the Spring crops will be heavy, and will show in the coming harvest. During the past week, however, we have had frequent showers in the Northern part of this State, and corn and potatoes have been thereby saved from almost entire ruin. The soil of most parts of Illinois sustains a drouth better than any other, except where it is of the same quality. It is deep and retains moisture a long while, and its depth allows the roots to penetrate far down without subsoiling. While crops on clayey or sandy soil would be ruined, those on Illinois soil generally are not materially damaged by an ordinary drouth.

The supply of farm labor is inadequate to the harvest demand. Common hands command $2 a day, and are scarce at that. Many mechanics have left their shops in the towns and gone out to assist in gathering in the crops. The German servant girls, who are more or less accustomed to farm work in their native land, have left the kitchen in large numbers, and may be seen in the hay field following the mower, or in the grain field binding after the reaper. Their services readily command a dollar per day.

We have reports of the extensive ravages of the chintz-bug among the wheat, in different sections; but we have learned that this is an annual *bug*-bear, and so pay but little attention to it.

The election contest still drags its slow length along. The Republicans claim that each step makes developments which must finally result in the success of the efforts to oust the incumbents.

The health of Chicago is remarkably good. There is comparatively little sickness. This favorable condition of things has agreeably disappointed everybody, as, from the open Winter, the foul condition of the river, and of many localities on the land, every one was looking forward to a very sickly Summer. But thus far we have nothing to complain of, so far as regards the sanitary condition of the city.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON

Exercises at Yale College.

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS—THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE.

President Woolsey delivered his Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class in Yale College, on Sunday afternoon. The text was from the 27th verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews—"By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the King, for he endured as seeing Him who is invisible."

The Alumni meeting, which was held on Wednesnesday morning, was a very interesting gathering. Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, was chosen permanent Chairman, and Wm. S. Aiken, Esq., of Tennessee, was appointed Assistant Secretary, Rev. Dr. Dutton being the regular Secretary of the Alumni.

Prayer was offered in a few words by Rev. Dr. Keene, of New-Hampshire, and Rev. Dr. Dutton then read the obituary record, of which the following is a summary:

Class.
1795..John Adams, 90, Jacksonville, Ill., April 24, 1863.
1797..Lyman Beecher, 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1863.
1800..Thos. B. Strong, 83, Pittsfield, Mass., May 24, '863.
1803..Rinaldo Burleigh, 89, Plainfield, Ct., Feb. 10, 1863.
1805..Aaron H. Kelsey, 79, Killingworth, Ct., July 4, 1863.
1806..Henry Carleton, 77, Philadelphia, Pa., Mch. 28, 1863.
1806..Hezekiah G. Ufford, 83, Stratford, Ct., Jan. 23, 1863.
1806..Martin Welles, 75, Martin, Ottawa Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1863.
1809..Alfred Heyliger, 75, New-Haven, Ct., July 5, 1863
1810..Dyar T. Brainard, 73, New-London, Ct., Feb. 6, '63.
1810..Frederick Grimke, 71, Chillicothe, O., March 8, '63.
1811..Roger S. Baldwin, 70, New-Haven, Ct., Feb. 19, '63.
1811..Ralph Emerson, 75, Rockford, Ill., May 26, 1863.
1811..Henry C. Flagg, 71, New-Haven, Ct., March 8, '63.
1812..Dennis Kimberly, 72, New-Haven, Ct., Dec. 15, '62.
1814..Isaac Adriance, 69, New-York City, Aug. 26, 1862.
1814..Henry D. Chapin, 69, Flushing, (L. I.,) N. Y., July 14, 1862.
1817..J. Prescott Hall, 67, Newport, R. I., Sept. —, 1862.
1817..Wyllys Lyman, Burlington, Vt., Dec. 1, 1862.
1820..Charles Hooker, 64, New-Haven, Ct., March 19, '63.
1821..John A. Taintor, 62, Hartford, Ct., Nov. 15, 1862.
1821..Phin. B. Wilcox, 67, Columbus, O., March 25, 1863.
1822..Jona. D. Bradley, 59, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 8, 1862.
1823..Norman Pinney, 58, New-Orleans, La., Oct. 1, 1862.
1825..Isaac G. Seymour, Richmond, Va., July 3, 1862.
1825..Jos. H. Nichols, 57, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1862.
1832..John Bowers, 57, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 4, 1863.
1833..Robt. Carver, 53, Orient, (L. I.,) N. Y., Feb. 25, '63.
1833..Ashael H. Lewis, 53, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1862.
1834..Jas. A. Hazen, 49, Sprague, Conn., Oct. 29, 1862.
1837..Walter Lenox, 45, Richmond, Va., Jan., 1867.
1838..Charles Rich, 53, Beardstown, Ill., Oct. 31, 1862.
1840..Jos. G. Hoyt, 48, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1862.
1841..Edward Mills, 41, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5, 1862.
1843..Jas. H. Dill, 42, near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, '63.
1843..John A. Lent, 41, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1863.
1844..John T. Coit, 38, Albion, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1863.
1845..Wm. T. Casto, 38, Maysville, Ky., May 8, 1862.
1847..Daniel T. Noyes, 36, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
1849..Wm. G. Chandler, 32, Mobile, Ala., July 3, 1862.
1850..N. Appleton Lee, 34, New-York City, March 18, 1863.
1850..Newton S. Manross, 37, Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
1850..Philemon Tracy, 31, Richmond, Va., Sept 18, 1862.
1852..Henry L. P. King, 31, Fredr'ksb'gh, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
1852..John S. Parsons, 34, Byfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1862.
1853..Wm. S. Denniston, 30, James River, Va., July 22, 1862.
1854..John W. Hooker, 29, New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 26, 1863.
1855..George Stewart, Sherman, Conn., July 11, 1863.
1856..Henry M. McIntire, 26, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1863.
1856..Timothy K. Wilcox, 27, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1863.
1857..Francis E. Butler, 28, Suffolk, Va., May 4, 1863.
1857..Henry M. Dutton, 24, Culpepper C.H., Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
1857..John Griswold, 25, Antietam, Maryland, Sept. 18, 1862.
1857..Edward L. Porter, 26, Winchester, Va., June 16, 1863
1857..Geo W. Roberts, 29, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
1857..James J. Smith, 25, Malvern Hills, Va., July 1, 1862.
1858..Edwd. F. Blake, 25, Culpepper C.H., Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
1859..Daniel Bowe, 29, New-York City, Oct. 30, 1862.
1859..Charles Easton, 29, Wellsville, N. Y., April 5, 1863.
1859..Diodate C. Hannahs, 23, Williamsburgh, Va., Sept. 10, 1862.
1859..Chas M. Wheeler, 25, Gettysburgh, Pa., July 4, 1863.
1860..George W. Arnold, 22, Fairfax, Va., Dec. 8, 1862.
1860..Charles A. Boies, 25, Keene, N. H., May 14, 1863.
1860..Daniel Hebard, 26, New-York City, Aug. 7, 1862.
1860..Wm. C. Johnston, 23, Mum'fordsville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862.
1861..F. S. Davis, 24, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 15, 1863.
1862..A. F. Shiverick, 21, Memphis, Tenn., April 22, 1863.
1862..Francis N. Sterling, 21, At sea, off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 6, 1862.

Total number, 68. Average age, 48½ years.

Of the persons above mentioned, 3 died previous to the last Commencement, but their deaths were not then known to the reporter.

Among the deceased were 26 whose deaths were occasioned by the present war, 19 of whom fell in the military service of the United States. Of the deceased, 30 were lawyers, 17 clergymen, 4 physicians, 8 teachers and professors, and 8 were devoted to other occupations. Of the deaths, 13 occurred in Connecticut, 12 in Virginia, 9 in New-York, 4 each in Tennessee, Illinois and Ohio, 3 each in Maryland and Vermont, 2 each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Kentucky, 1 each in New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, California and at sea.

The oldest surviving graduates are Joshua Dewey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Class of 1787, and Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the Class of 1788.

The Chairman then made a few appropriate remarks, alluding particularly to the death of John Adam L.L. D., Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Ex-Gov. Roger S. Baldwin and Dr. Charles Hooker, brief notices of whom had been read. Rev. Mr. Strong and President Woolsey both spoke of Rev. T. E. Butler, Chaplain of the Twenty-seventh New-Jersey regiment, who was shot at Suffolk, and Rev. Dr. Bacon made some eloquent remarks with reference to the late Rear-Admiral Foote, who felt the deepest interest in the welfare of the college, although he was not one of its graduates.

Prof. Thatcher presented to the Alumni some statements exhibiting the progress of Yale College. He spoke of the gift of the late Prof. Goodrich, which with a few other and lesser gifts has now amounted to about $25,000. He also stated that Mr. Joseph Battell had offered to head a subscription list to the amount of $30,000 for a new Chapel, as he did not like to see the worthy clergymen of the venerable institution laboring up those narrow old-fashioned pulpit stairs every Sunday. Mr. Simeon B. Chittenden, of New-York, had also written Prof. Thatcher a letter giving $30,000 to endow the Pastorate of Yale College. The two following resolutions were then passed with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the noble generosity of Simeon B. Chittenden, Esq., in giving to the President and Fellows of Yale College the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the endowment of the Pastorate of the institution, deserve the thanks and abiding gratitude of the Alumni and friends of the College.

Resolved, That the thanks and abiding gratitude of the Alumni and the friends of Yale College are due to Joseph Battell, Esq., for his generous munificence in presenting to the President and Fellows, the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a new Chapel for the use of the College.

Brig.-Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, was then ushered into the Hall and took his seat on the platform, the Alumni rising as a mark of respect and giving him three cheers.

Rev. Dr. Massie, the English clergyman, delegated by the Emancipation Society to visit this country, explained the objects of his mission at some length, and was followed by Prof. Lewis, Prof. Goodrich, Prof. Lieber and Rev. Dr. Bacon.

It is stated that Cyrus Northrup, Esq., a graduate of the class of 1857, and for a short time part editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*, has been appointed to the Professorship of English literature, made vacant by the death some months since of Mr. Larned.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE—A FAMILY OF SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED WHILE GOING TO CHURCH.—A shocking catastrophe occurred yesterday (Sunday) morning in Black River township, Lorain County. Mr. Herwig, a Protestant German, with his wife and five children, set out about 8 o'clock in the morning in their wagon to attend church at Amherst. About an hour afterward, as some men were crossing the bridge at Beaver Creek, they saw two horses struggling in the water. The neighbors were alarmed, and the horses extricated. When the carriage was drawn out, the bodies of Mr. Herwig, his wife, and the five children, comprising the entire family, were found in it, quite dead. It is supposed that in crossing the bridge the horses became frightened and backed off into the river, where, becoming entangled in the carriage, all the seven were drowned. The oldest of the children was a girl about 14 years of age. Mr. Herwig has a married sister in this city, whose name is not known. The funeral of the family took place at Amherst at 10 o'clock this morning.—*Cleveland Herald, July 27.*

THE DRAFT.

New-York.

ORDERS TO THE CONSCRIPTS IN AUBURN.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
AUBURN, July 28, 1863.

In answer to many inquiries, notice is hereby given:

1. That those drafted on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. will be required to report in person at these headquarters on the day named in the notice that will be served upon them.

2. Persons drafted can furnish substitutes and can pay the $300 after as well as before examination, and a reasonable time—hereafter to be announced—will be given for this purpose. The Collector of Internal Revenue, W. A. Halsey, Esq., to whom the $300 is to be paid, is now engaged in perfecting arrangements to promote the convenience of parties who elect to pay the amount instead of procuring substitutes.

3. The employment of attorneys or agents to secure the rights of drafted men and argue their claims for exemption, is entirely unnecessary, and will be discountenanced by the Board. Drafted men are cautioned against being imposed upon by parties who seek to obtain fees for pretended services in their behalf.

The Board of Enrollment regard it their duty to see that every person whom the law exempts shall be exempted, and those whom the law does not exempt shall not be exempted, and they will be equally particular to conserve the rights of the individual and the claim of the Government.

4. Drafted men are in the service by fact of draft. They cannot afterward enlist, but may be assigned by the Government to particular regiments.

J. N. KNAPP, Provost-Marshal
and President of Board of Enrollment.

In Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican, July 28.

The city was full of "Patres Conscripti" yesterday. It would seem that about all the drafted men from Berkshire came on to be examined, and as they could not all be examined at once, or in one day, the most of them were disappointed. It would be well to remember that the examination proceeds in the same order as the draft, commencing with Williamstown, which is only just finished, so that the men from Southern Berkshire will not be wanted till the latter part of this week, if so soon. It would save a good deal of trouble, travel and vexation, if the Provost-Marshal would publish a daily bulletin of the progress of the examination, and give notice of the particular time when the men from each town are expected to appear. The Hampden County conscripts must be patient—their time will not come for a week or two yet.

Gen. Devens has taken his quarters at the public house on Long Island, Boston harbor, and the business of organizing the conscript troops has commenced. The first company has been placed under command of Capt. Stone, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, a detachment from which of eight commissioned officers and 20 men have arrived in camp, under command of Col. E. W. Pierce, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, who has been appointed to command the First regiment, with Lieut. Crites, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, as Adjutant. Nearly all the troops who have arrived thus far, are substitutes, and very few Americans. Two colored men have appeared. The camp is fast filling up. The camps are to be officered from the old regiments in the field. Those conscripts who are noted for good behavior are to be recommended for non-commissioned appointments and to constitute the guard, while any who are intractable, or unruly, will be sent into the field at the earliest opportunity.

From the Boston Journal, July 28.

Accepted substitutes in the First and Second Districts have pestered the authorities most woefully by running away. In New-Bedford it has been determined to intrust these gentlemen, hereafter, to the keeping of the vigilant Master of the House of Correction for Bristol County. Six substitutes, who escaped on Saturday from the custody of Provost-Marshal Hall, of the Second District, at Taunton, were overtaken the same evening about four miles out of town on the Boston turnpike, and five of the number were captured and returned. They were intending to walk to this city. A squad of conscripts from the Second District reached the conscript camp yesterday forenoon.

Maj. Edmands, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment, arrived in Boston Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking conscripts from Long Island to the Army of the Potomac. He will have about 500 on Wednesday.

In the Fourth Massachusetts District, on Saturday, 111 men were examined, of whom 95 were exempted, 12 offered substitutes who were accepted, and 4 were passed. Among the applicants for exemption was Thomas Simms, the fugitive slave.

The conscripts, or substitutes, at Long Island, are behaving tolerably well. To be sure, they try to escape; but, thus far, less than a dozen have succeeded in doing so. Last night two got off during the prevalence of a fog, although the guard hit the boat in which they escaped. It seems to us that the guard is not sufficient. Gen. Devens should have at least five hundred trustworthy troops to cover a territory so extensive. The substitutes outnumber the conscripts six to one at least.

A VISIT TO THE CONSCRIPT CAMP AT LONG ISLAND.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

There are now nearly 500 conscripts and substitutes in the camp at Long Island. About 80 were sent to camp yesterday. The last boat took down 16 from Lawrence, and six from the Fourth District. Among the latter was a stout colored man, who went as a substitute for another colored man. He had been trying for several days to get such a chance, and thought he was well paid when he received $55 from his principal. He says he is bound to fight, and accepts the first chance to get into service.

A large number of officers detailed from their regiments to receive conscripts and conduct them to the departments to which they may be assigned, have reported to Gen. Devens.

As the conscripts are received they are formed into a provisional regiment, which is in command of Col. Pierce. Provisional companies are also organized, to which a proper complement of officers are assigned.

From some of the regiments to which officers named above belong, six privates have been detailed and sent here, and these, with a detachment of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, constitute the principal guard upon the island. A few of the conscripts have been intrusted with that duty, and it is probable that some of those who seem most trustworthy, will be selected to remain at the Island as a permanent guard for the camp.

On Monday night there were several attempts of conscripts to escape, and one party of two or three succeeded in getting off the island, although fired upon by the guard. The body of one man is reported to have washed ashore yesterday morning. He was probably drowned in attempting to escape.

The substitutes now coming in are of a better class than those first sent to camp. It is probable many became substitutes expecting an opportunity to desert; but measures have been taken by the authorities to "keep all they get;" only those men become substitutes now who expect to do the duty for which they are paid.

Yesterday a dispatch was received from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend at Washington, directing that the men in camp be sent forward as soon as possible, and it is probable that a steamer load will go from the island this week.

There are some six or eight colored men among the conscripts. These are employed principally upon the wharf, as they manifest no disposition to desert. One of them was taken as a substitute for a white man, and he says he shall be treated like a white man, and go into a white regiment; that if sent to a colored regiment he shall cut his own throat.

The steamer *Bellingham*, Capt. Lovell, has been chartered, and makes three trips daily to the camp. The owner has just put in a new boiler, and had her put in complete order, and she makes the passage inside of half an hour. Soldiers from the "Invalid Corps" are detailed daily to act as guard upon the boat.

In Connecticut.

There are about 200 drafted men and substitutes at Grapevine Point, the conscript camp near New-Haven. Saturday night, ten or fifteen substitutes who had received their pay, attempted to run the guard and escape, but were fired upon. Most of them were driven back to the camp, but four or five escaped. One fellow, calling himself John McCarten, of Toronto, was hit and his arm shattered so that amputation was necessary. A letter was found in the camp written to some woman, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected by selling himself times enough to clear at least $2,000 by his operations.

AN ATTEMPTED SKEDADDLE AT NEW-HAVEN.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 30.

Early yesterday morning, during the heavy fall of rain, something over thirty substitutes, who have within a few days gone into camp at Grapevine Point, made a simultaneous rush to desert. The guard was very light, numbering only about eight men, and after clearing the camp, the skedaddlers scattered in various directions, and were out of musket range before a suitable body of men could be made aware of the escape. As soon as the alarm was given, Capt. Lewis sent out squads of soldiers in pursuit of the fugitives, and these, with the aid of several Fair Haveners, secured twenty-one of the deserters. Four took possession of a boat at Nettleton's coal-yard, and one of the number, while standing up, sculling for the East Haven shore, was shot, fell into the water and sank. His body, so far as we have learned, has not yet been found. Another of the runaways received two wounds, in the leg and arm, and was removed after a time to the Knight Hospital, but his loss of blood had been so great that his death was considered probable. The money found on the persons of the deserters was taken by Capt. Lewis, and distributed among the residents of Fair Haven who had assisted the soldiers in apprehending the miserable fugitives. It served them just right, for no decent man can have one grain of sympathy for a fellow who will offer himself as a substitute, get the pay he demands, and then try to sneak from the obligation he has assumed. In the case of a drafted man, although no one would approve of an attempt to run, when legally drawn to serve the Government under which he lives, the community could find a shadow of apology. There are said to be but three drafted men in the camp, and not one of these has given any trouble to the officers. The desertion is thought to have been an arranged thing, and would have been undertaken the night previous, had not the guard been doubled. Brig.-Gen. Hunt immediately after the affair came to his knowledge, telegraphed to Hartford for a guard of 150 men, who were expected to come down in the course of Wednesday.

Some of the men are yet missing, and a mounted guard are in search of them. Those who were caught will be carried to Fort Trumbull, to be tried for desertion by Court-martial. Since writing the above we are informed that three more of the deserters were found in a barn in Fair or East Haven, and secured.

In Rhode Island.

SUBSTITUTES IN PROVIDENCE.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, July 28.

The announcement in yesterday's *Journal* that Capt. Hamlin would receive and examine substitutes, had the effect to collect a considerable crowd at the First District Headquarters, before the hour of business. The Board adopted a strict system relative to the acceptance of substitutes, and made very satisfactory progress. The agents or brokers were excluded, and each substitute received his full compensation in presence of the Board, and declared himself satisfied before the oath was administered. He was then clothed and sent to the barracks. If he is shot in striving to escape, he will not have the poor excuse that he was defrauded of his pay. The price paid yesterday was $250@$275, in some cases a little less. It should be borne in mind that the cases of drafted men from this city and the County of Providence, will alone be considered by the Board during the balance of this month.

In the First District yesterday 37 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, and 90 were discharged from the draft for various causes, viz.: Physical disability, 28; aliens, 6; non-residents, 4; sons of widows, 6; parents elect to exempt, 10; unsuitableness of age, 6; commuted, 2; two of same family in service, 3; in service March 3, 3; father of motherless children, 5; presented substitutes, 17.

In the Second District the Board examined and received 24 substitutes, and examined and rejected 21 who sought to be substitutes; 7 were held for service, and 15 were exempted for various causes.

In Maine.

Rev. Edward Hawes, Congregationalist, Waterville; Rev. William K. Kelton, Baptist, Waterville; Rev. Sewall Brown, Baptist, Winthrop; Rev. Ebenezer Bean, Congregationalist, Gray; Rev. G. W. Ballou, Methodist, Poland; Rev. C. H. Carlton, Baptist, New-Gloucester, and Rev. C. W. Blackman, Methodist, Portland, are among the clergymen honored by the draft in Maine thus far.

In Delaware.

The completion of the enrollment in Delaware shows that the number of men subject to the draft of the first class is 10,760, of whom 8,161 are white, and 2,599 colored. Of these Newcastle County has 3,683 white and 1,161 colored; Kent, 2,022 white, 889 colored; Sussex, 2,479 white, 594 colored. The number of men of the second class is not stated. The quota of the State for the present draft has not yet been announced by the Secretary of War, but it is rumored that it will be somewhere between 800 and 1,200.

In Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED NEW-YORK RIOTERS OFFERING AS SUBSTITUTES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

WEST CHESTER, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

Near one thousand have been drafted in the Seventh District, and the Board are now engaged in hearing claims for exemptions, &c.

On Monday a Jew broker, from New-York, reached West Chester with a dozen men to hire out as substitutes. The men boasted that they were from New-York, and were engaged in the late riots. One half were more or less disfigured about the face and hands, and one has the end of his nose taken off, apparently by a policeman's billy. They say they are foreigners, and some of them are from Canada. They hire out for about two hundred dollars.

Two were sharp enough to get their money before being mustered in, and of course ran off, leaving the farmers to indulge in profanity at a fearful rate. Four were accepted by the Board, and sent out to camp in the barracks at the Fair ground; but next morning three were gone, having eluded the guards in the night. Lieut. Chaisvaux, Deputy Provost-Marshal, started after them on a horse, and, after riding some three miles, found them walking along the road in citizens' dress. He halted them, and by drawing out his navy revolver induced them to countermarch and lanced them in jail. Three others, we learn, were more successful and have escaped. Strict watch should be kept of substitutes where they are not known, or the same men will reap a small fortune in traveling over the country selling themselves out in different directions.

Out of eleven colored men drafted, four reported for duty the next day; two found colored substitutes, one paying fifty dollars and the other one hundred dollars, and two were exempt for infirmities.

ATTEMPT OF A SUBSTITUTE TO ESCAPE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 29.

About one hundred and thirty substitutes for drafted men are now at the barracks at Twenty-second and Wood-streets. An attempt was made very early on Tuesday morning by one of them to escape. His apartment was on the second floor of a building, the lower part of which was unoccupied. He cut a hole through the floor with a pen-knife on Monday, and concealed it by using his bed-clothing. The authorities were apprised of the attempt, and quietly stationed three men with bayonets in the vacant apartment in which the substitute expected to drop from above. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning he let himself through the aperture, and was confronted by the proprietors of the three bayonets, who demanded his immediate surrender. This was accorded, and he was marched back to more secure quarters.

RELIEF FOR THE DRAFTED IN PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 28.

In the Common Council last night Mr. O'Neill offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of raising a temporary loan of $5,000 to be appropriated toward the support of those families of drafted men residing within the city who may in reality stand in need of relief. The amount was, on motion of Dr. McCandless, increased to $10,000, and in this shape the resolution passed. In the Select Council the resolution was laid on the table, but it will probably be called up again at the next meeting.

MINORS AS SUBSTITUTES.

From the Philadelphia Press.

From the following note of Provost-Marshal-General Fry, it will be seen that he has decided that, with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the Conscription:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1863.

R. Grant Barnwell, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

Substitutes between 18 and 20 will be accepted, with consent of parents.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

(Official.) HENRY STONE, A. A. G.

The Lessons of the Riot.

ANOTHER PAPER FROM CARL BENSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having carefully read and considered Mr. Edward B. Freeland's long letter, I cannot admit his claim to have subjected the causes of the riot to a "closer analysis" than was made by me. He lays down a number of propositions, some of which, though not peculiarly novel, are true enough, (more's the pity!) others are one-sided and exaggerated, and his main conclusions seem to me quite wide of the mark.

Our only escape from anarchy he sees in "the prompt, tender and persistent endeavor to better the people in their material and physical condition first, in their intellectual and moral afterward, or rather in all at once combined." "When the populace, however ignorant and brutal, shall see themselves really to be the object of the solicitous care of the opulent classes," then Aldermen will become decent, legislators honest, and "New-York almost a Paradise." Now, this surely implies that, up to the present time, the wealthy and intelligent classes have been culpably negligent of their duties toward the poor and ignorant. Here I join issue with Mr. Freeland completely. I believe that no city, in any age or country, has been more liberal for charitable and educational purposes than New-York—liberal not of money alone, but of time and trouble. I think that, if Mr. Freeland goes thoroughly into what we may call the statistics of benevolence, he will find it difficult to escape the same conclusion, especially when he makes allowance for the great effect of sectarian influence in preventing the spread of education among the very class that most needs it.

I do not say that everything has been done which *might* be done—everything that would be done in a perfect state of society, "almost a Paradise." We must recollect that this is an imperfect state of society and an imperfect world, in which nothing comes to perfection except scoundrels, fools, Copperheads and other evil products. Nothing is so well done as it *might* be; no man or woman is so good as he or she might be and ought to be. But, taking things at our imperfect standard, I maintain that those duties in which the community of New-York is most wanting are *not* the philanthropic and charitable ones. There are limits to moral responsibility in this, as in other directions. The late Horace Mann declared that it was a sin for any one to "wall himself around with a large library," while there were ignorant men in the same street. How the possession of a library by one citizen tended to keep others in ignorance, or how, by not having a library—that is, by being more ignorant himself—he could make others less so, was what the brilliant but most unsound philanthropist did not condescend to explain.

Further, Mr. Freeland's remarks would be much more appropriate at a time when, from commercial distress or other causes, (as in 1857,) there was much actual suffering and want of employment among the laboring population. At such crisis the rich should make extraordinary efforts to help the poor, and even the crimes of the latter may be regarded with a certain indulgence. There is much to be said in favor of the extreme proposition that the man who is willing to work and can find no employment, is justified by the instinct of self-preservation in stealing. But the case is very different now. One direct action of the war is to make labor in every department scarce and valuable. Nay, more, the men whose names are not drawn, that is the majority of those subject to draft, will find their labor rendered more valuable by the diminution of supply which the draft causes.

Next, Mr. Freeland's classification of the disorganizing element is doubly faulty, by defect and by excess, by excluding some who belonged to it and by including many who do not. But for one little clause in his letter a stranger might suppose that the whole disturbance was a proletarian movement against property; at least that such a movement lay at the root of the whole. Can Mr. Freeland be ignorant that many wealthy and "respectable" citizens were indirectly the cause of this riot by supporting the men who preached the doctrines that stirred the riot up? If he is, I can tell him from my own personal observation that the virtual advocates of mob law are not all to be gathered from Mackerelville and the Five Points. The direct supporters of Seymour and the indirect (not always so indirect either) supporters of Jefferson Davis are to be found among the wealthiest and most fashionable residents of New-York. Some of these men play the traitor from personal sympathy with the seceders, some from having had interests in Southern property or trade, some from partisan spite, some from a mistaken notion of State Rights. It may be convenient for them just now to put off the responsibility of the whole thing (so much of it as cannot be tied on to the "Black Republicans") upon the mob. So, some twenty years ago, ladies and clergymen used to read the *Herald*, and when foreigners justly reproached us with the circulation and influence of that paper, these very persons would turn round and say that "only the rowdies read it."

On the other hand, Mr. F. exaggerates rather by insinuation than by open assertion, the number and power of the actively riotous class. If I believed what the Copperheads profess to believe, that this resistance to the law was, in any proper sense of the word, a *popular* movement, I should, indeed, despair of the Republic. But the assertion is a foul libel on the majority of our workingmen. It is sufficient to look at the names of the killed and captured rioters to be convinced that the rank and file of the mob was recruited from the worst portion of the worst branch of our foreign population.

Mr. Freeland and myself agree that the citadel is in danger of being blown up. He sees only a mass of gunpowder, (the quantity of which I think he exaggerates,) and this combustible he proposes to render innocuous by—patting it on the head, I was just going to write, but that is rather too Hibernian—let us say, to avoid mixing the metaphor, by sprinkling it with a little rosewater. I hold, first, that we should keep away the fire which will otherwise light the powder, and then if it be necessary to flood the magazine, I am in favor of using quite another liquid.

"Men do not act like brutes or devils without reason." Indeed! Do they act like brutes or devils *with* reason, or *for* reason? Can you say so without abuse of every term in the proposition—*Man, Brute, Devil, Reason?* No, it is for want of reason that men brutalize and demoralize themselves. We sometimes find the most respectable, intelligent, apparently Christian persons guilty of debasing felonies, embezzlement, perjury, forgery, even murder. Do they commit these crimes with reason? Do they not commit them in the very teeth of all reason? It is almost a waste of words to show that this riot was the essence of unreason. The rioters, to avenge themselves on the Federal Government, destroyed property which the City will have to pay for, thus causing increased taxes, which, in turn, cause increased rents and prices, so that every workingman's board and lodging will cost him more next Winter. They killed and expelled various negroes, whose presence, if it had any effect in the matter, would prevent a corresponding number of white men from being drafted. They did all in their power to aid the conspirators who profess to consider all laborers slaves, and wish to make them so; and so on to the end of the chapter. It strikes me that Mr. Freeland has confounded the words *reason* and *cause*. Substitute the latter term, and his *dictum* may stand as an inoffsive truism.

"Some men," says Sancho, "want better bread than is made of wheat." The causes of this riot are palpable and not to be hidden. Their effect was predicted, with only a slight error of date. Mr. Freeland is not satisfied with the obvious and tangible; he goes off into the mazes of "social problems." It is the cat and the fox of the fable over again. It is like telling a boy, twelve years old, who does not know how to read and write, that he ought to have a university education. It is like discussing with a man dangerously ill what he is to do when he gets well. "The great questions of social amelioration, the right relations of capital and labor, demand and supply." These are subjects which have for years taxed the utmost capacity of the best and ablest men in all free countries, and will continue to occupy the attention of our weightiest theorists and most energetic practical workers; subjects which it will take much cleverer men than either Mr. Freeland or myself to settle, and which most assuredly will *not* be settled by 1865, so that if our existence depends on their being worked out before that year, we have a very slim chance. At all events, *the present is not the time to discuss them.* A very moderate study of history shows that the great measures of political or social reform cannot be carried out during war any more than a house can be repaired while a conflagration or a hurricane is raging around it. The existence of a "peace party" in England at the beginning of this century put off the liberal changes in the British Constitution thirty years.

The mischief of Mr. F.'s letter lies not so much in any one passage as in its general tone, trying to make out a case for the mob and to palliate their conduct. This is the very way (excuse the expression) to go to the devil with four post-horses. Of all governments a Republican can the least afford to tamper with a riot. Let there be a peasant insurrection in the interior of Russia; the Emperor may massacre half the rioters and send the other half to Siberia, or he may appease them by concessions, whichever he thinks the most convenient way of putting down the disturbance, and nobody two hundred miles off need know anything of the occurrence. We cannot act thus. There is no middle course between the two horns of the alternative. Either the National authority must be enforced or New-York becomes, according to Fernando Wood's desire, a "free city," that is an independent city, governed by a mob independent of the United States Government. When it was announced that the Government intended to leave the putting down of the riot to the City and State authorities, those who remembered that our President has the reputation of being a joker of jokes might well have suspected the announcement to be a grim practical jest on his part upon this wealthy City, that had elected Seymour Governor and sent the Woods to Congress. Unfortunately it is no laughing matter.

The fundamental errors of Mr. Freeland's letter will be best seen by contrasting it with Mayor Opdyke's magnificent veto of the $300 ordinance. "A riot is never to be propitiated, but a riot begun under such circumstances is to be met with nothing but defiance." That is the way to talk! Bravo, Mayor! Bully for you! says the man whose *nom* (not *nomme*, Mr. F.) *de plume* is CARL BENSON.

JULY 28.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE AND PRISONERS.—Several days since, the capture of the schooner *John U. Dennis* was mentioned. She was brought up to the city, together with those on board. The parties captured were, Wm. Abrams, Captain; Wm. P. Thomas, Thos. O. Oliver, Chas. Wilmouth, Wm. Riggin and Wm. Clark. Thomas claims the cargo, and Oliver says he is the owner of the vessel. She was captured in a creek in Northumberland County, Va., while discharging a part of her cargo. A portion of the cargo consisted of material for the Capitol building extension, and the vessel was regularly cleared for Washington. The parties captured were handed over to the Provost-Marshal-General, and are now in jail to await an examination. Thomas is from Georgetown, D. C., and has once before been arrested. The steamer *Reliance* also made a prize of a canoe from Accomac County, Va., with a small lot of goods on board. The parties captured were three brothers, named Michael and J. W. Gladdings, and Basil Gladdings. They took the oath and were released.—*Baltimore Sun, July 28.*

Preliminary Report of the Operations of the Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac, During the Campaign of June and July, 1863.

Washington, July 23, 1863.

To the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request, a statement of recent operations in the Department of the Potomac is herewith presented. No general reports having been received from the Inspectors in the field, and the Secretary of the Department being still absent at Gettysburgh, it will necessarily be incomplete, but will suffice to show that the organization of the Commission has accomplished its design in the premises, notwithstanding misfortunes for which it was not to be expected that provision should be made.

The Army of the Potomac broke camp on the Rappahannock on the 12th of June, the effective forces moving northward by forced marches, and the sick and wounded being removed by rail to Aquia Creek, and thence by steamboats to Washington. A small part of the Commission's Potomac Relief Corps was sent with the marching columns; the stores and furniture of the relief stations and depots at Falmouth, Potomac Creek, and Brooks' Station were hastily but safely removed to Aquia Creek, whence, as soon as the inmates of the hospitals had been embarked, they were all shipped on a steamboat which had been held there for that purpose.

The number of hospital patients to be removed was nearly ten thousand. They were taken from Aquia Creek on such boats as the Quartermaster's Department was able to obtain for the emergency at Washington. No provision having been made on board of them for such service, and being crowded, there was necessarily much hardship. The patients were landed immediately on the arrival of the boats at the Government wharf at Washington, where, owing to the necessarily limited number of vehicles which could be commanded, they accumulated in large numbers. The agents of the Commission, with a considerable volunteer force engaged for the occasion, labored night and day to provide for their wants, and this with as much good judgment as zeal. A kitchen having been previously established on the wharf, cauldrons of hot beef soup and coffee, with bread by the wagon-load, were kept constantly ready, and served to all as soon as they arrived, and as often as needed while they remained. More than eight thousand were fed in two days, and most of the patients thus received the only nourishment they obtained from the time they left the camps on the Rappahannock till they reached their destination in the fixed hospitals. Those going northward from Washington were a second time provided for in a similar manner, at the railway station in Washington. Many of the agents of the Commission labored at this time two and three days and nights without rest. The ordinary "special relief" business of the Commission at Washington was at the same time much increased. Twenty stragglers and discharged men died at its Home within the fortnight.

The wagons of the Commission attending the army on its march were frequently replenished with supplies sent out from the depot at Washington, and daily rendered valuable assistance to the Surgeons having the care of the men wounded in the skirmishes, in the cavalry engagements at the gaps of the mountains, and those falling ill under the fatigues and privations of the several forced marches, undertaken in the heat of midsummer in a dry and desolated region.

Immediately upon the retreat of Gen. Milroy's forces from Winchester, it was ascertained that the supply of hospital stores at Harper's Ferry was very limited, and a relief agent was sent in charge of a wagon-load of such stores, from the Commission's depot at Frederick, as would supply the more important deficiencies. This was got safely through, but the wagon, on its return, with the teamster and horses, was captured by Stuart's cavalry. The relief agent, having remained with the wounded at Harper's Ferry, escaped. The teamster is still missing.

The Commission's stores at Frederick were safely concealed during its occupation by the enemy, but as soon as the Army of the Potomac reached there, the depot was again opened and the stock increased. The wagons moving with the army have since received their supplies from this point.

When the enemy was known to have crossed the Potomac in force, responsible and experienced officers of the Commission were stationed at Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Frederick, and a systematic daily communication was established between them and the agents moving with the different columns of the army and the central office of the Commission. Supplies were accumulated and held ready for movement at different points on the circumference of the seat of war, and care was taken to have ample reserves at the Branch offices ready for shipment. With the first news of the battle of Gettysburgh, Westminster, the nearest point of railroad communication to the battle-field, was fixed upon as the point of approach, and the authority to run a car daily with the Government trains to that station was obtained.

Two wagon-loads of battle-field supplies had been distributed to meet deficiencies in the stores of the Surgeons, shortly before the battle commenced. These wagons returned to Frederick for loads, and two others, fully loaded, arrived from Frederick at the moment of the assault of Longstreet upon the left wing of the loyal army, and were pushed forward under fire to reach the collections of wounded in its rear. As one of them came to a point where several hundred sufferers had been taken from the ambulances and laid upon the ground behind a barn and in an orchard, less than five hundred yards in the rear of our line of battle, on the left wing, then fiercely engaged, a Surgeon was seen to throw up his arms, exclaiming, "Thank God! here comes the Sanitary Commission. Now we shall be able to do something." He had exhausted nearly all of his supplies; and the brandy, beef soup, sponges, chloroform, lint, and bandages, which were at once furnished him, were undoubtedly the means of saving many lives. The empty wagons which had gone back to Frederick, were reloaded and ready to leave there on the 4th. Dr. McDonald, who was acting Chief Inspector in the field, having arranged for the further movement of supplies by Westminster, undertook to conduct one of the wagons to Gettysburgh by Emmitsburgh, the nearest route; the other was sent by way of Westminster. The latter got safely through to the hospitals in the rear of the army; the former, with Dr. McDonald and Rev. Mr. Scandlin, a relief agent, and the teamster, fell into the hands of the enemy's cavalry, and have since been heard of, marching as prisoners with the rebels in their retreat. Dr. McDonald having been charged with the chief responsibility of the operations of the Commission upon the battle-field, and especially with that of arranging communications and methods of supply, his absence, the cause of which was not for some days understood, caused some embarrassment. Supplies having, however, been sent to Westminister, before the close of the battle, a school-house centrally situated among the corps hospitals, was taken as a field depot, to which they were as rapidly as possible brought by the three remaining wagons then on the ground, and from which they were rapidly distributed where most needed. Eleven wagon loads of special supplies were here distributed to the corps hospitals and to scattering groups of wounded found in the field, before any supplies arrived by railroad. Additional means of transportation were at length procured from the country people, of whom, also, some stores were obtained, and a station was opened in the town of Gettysburgh. On the 6th, the branch railroad to Gettysburgh, which had been broken up by the enemy, was so far repaired as to allow a train to approach within a mile of the town. By the first train which came over it after the battle, two car loads of most valuable goods were sent by the Commission and two or more went by each succeeding train for a week. The wounded now began to be brought from the field to the railroad for removal to fixed hospitals elsewhere. As they arrived much faster than they could be taken away, they were laid on the ground exposed to the rain, or to the direct rays of the July sun, without food. This having been anticipated and provided for by the Commission's agent in Baltimore, on the second day the Commission had a complete relief station, on a large scale, in operation, at the temporary terminus of the railroad. It consisted of several tents and awnings, with a kitchen and other conveniences. From that time to the present, from one to two thousand wounded men have been fed at this station daily, and from one to two hundred furnished with beds at night. With the completion of the road, the relief station was removed to the town; a new and larger depot for the distribution of goods was also established in the town, and additional horses and wagons to assist in this duty were got up from Baltimore.

In the meantime, the movements of the army and the prospects of another great battle on the Potomac, demanded the attention of the Commission. Six new wagons, with horses, were procured in Baltimore and Washington, and sent to Frederick, to which point also supplies were forwarded by rail, and thence transferred by wagons to Boonsboro, where a house was taken, and a depot established on the same day that it was occupied by Gen. Meade. A house for a depot was also secured at Hagerstown as soon as the enemy retired from it. Supplies were at the same time sent by rail down the Cumberland Valley, with wagons and horses for their further carriage, procured in Philadelphia.

The above is a very imperfect outline of the general plan of measures taken to secure a prompt application of the means of relief intrusted to the Commission, at the points where it was likely to have the greatest value.

The following is an incomplete statement of the quantities of the principal articles distributed by the Commission to the wounded upon the field at Gettysburgh, during the ten days following the battle. The perishable articles (amounting to over 60 tons) were taken to the ground in refrigerating cars. A considerable quantity of the same articles purchased from or contributed by farmers the about Gettysburgh, is not included under this statement:

Of drawers, shirts and other hospital body-clothing, 39,884 pieces, being equal to full suits of clean bed-clothing for ten thousand wounded men.

Of beds, sheets, blankets, comforts, pillows, cushions for wounded limbs, and mosquito nets, 11,700 pieces, being equivalent to a complete bed equipment for eighteen hundred men, severely wounded.

Of bed utensils	728
Of towels and napkins	10,000
Of sponges	2,300
Of combs	1,500
Of buckets	200
Of soap, Castile	250 pounds.
Of old silk	300 yards.
Of tin basins, cups, etc	7,000
Of old linen, bandages, etc	110 barrels.
Of water tanks	7
Of water coolers	46
Of bay rum and Cologne water	160 bottles.
Of fans	3,500
Of chloride of lime	11 barrels.
Of shoes and slippers	4,000 pairs.
Of crutches	1,200 pairs.
Of lanterns	180
Of candles	350 pounds.
Of canvas	300 sq. yds.

OF ARTICLES OF SUSTENANCE, VIZ.:

Fresh poultry and mutton	11,000 pounds.
Fresh butter	6,100 pounds.
Fresh eggs, (chiefly collected for the occasion at farm-houses in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey	8,500 dozens.
Fresh garden vegetables	675 bushels.
Fresh berries	48 bushels.
Fresh bread	10,300 loaves.
Ice	20,000 pounds.
Concentrated beef soup	3,800 pounds.
Concentrated milk	12,500 pounds.
Prepared farinaceous food	7,000 pounds.
Dried fruit	3,500 pounds.
Jellies and conserves	2,000 jars.
Tamarinds	750 gallons.
Lemons	116 boxes.
Oranges	46 boxes.
Coffee	850 pounds.
Tea	426 pounds.
White sugar	6,800 pounds.
Syrups, (lemon, etc.)	785 bottles.
Brandy	1,250 bottles.
Whisky	1,168 bottles.
Wine	1,148 bottles.
Ale	600 gallons.
Biscuit, crackers and rusk	134 barrels.
Preserved meats	500 pounds.
Preserved fish	3,600 pounds.
Pickles	400 gallons.
Tobacco	100 pounds.
Tobacco pipes	1,000

The service of the Commission has never been more honorable to those engaged in it than in this campaign. The fact that four agents of the Commission are now prisoners of war, taken while endeavoring to push forward supplies; that in performing assigned duties several of them have placed their lives in imminent jeopardy, while others, forgetful of self, have labored continuously during successive days and nights; and that while there have been many critical points in the arrangements of the service, nothing of consequence has failed to be found at the time and place demanded,—testify to the courage, zeal and industry, no less than to the patience and good discipline which has been exercised. More than double the usual number of persons have been employed; nearly all those added to the force have been formerly in the service of the Commission, however, and volunteered their aid for the emergency. This accounts for the large amount of work which has been done on certain occasions with a comparatively small display of force. The general superintendence has been a very light and grateful duty.

Respectfully, FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

Attempted Bank Robbery in Newburgh.—Early Sunday morning last, July 19, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Wallkill Bank, corner of Main and South streets, in this village. The burglars entered the bank rooms in the rear, by boring out a panel of the door and then reaching through, and unloosening the iron bar by which it was fastened. They then attempted to break open the large iron safe in the money vault, by putting in a charge of powder in the keyhole. The explosion partially blew off the outside plating of one of the doors, but otherwise they were no nearer their object than before, as the door still remained securely fastened.

The concussion, however, was so great as to break the glass in the window over the street door, which so alarmed the burglars that they immediately decamped from the premises. Mrs. Phebe Corwin, who resides in the adjacent building, saw one of them as he was getting over the fence in the rear, and immediately gave the alarm. This was about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, but nothing has been seen or heard of them since, except that their carpet-bag, containing a full set of burglars' tools, was found by some girls in the old nursery, near the railroad, Sunday afternoon.

The evident intention of the scamps was to remain in the Bank all day Sunday, as they left behind them a plentiful supply of sandwiches. But, had they not decamped by reason of the too heavy explosion, they would doubtless have been discovered, as it is the practice of the Bank officers to visit the Bank every Sunday, to see that everything is right.

The robbers would have been in luck had they been successful, as the Bank had in its vaults an unusually large amount of notes. But the failure of so bold and skillful an attempt has produced, on the part of the officers of the Bank, a feeling of greater security than ever before; for had the burglars even entered their large safe, they would still have had to open, before securing their prize, the money safe within, which is considered entirely burglar proof.—*Newburgh Press, July 23.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FOUR.

After confirmation of the riot reached headquarters the utmost activity prevailed there, and under supervision of Commissioner Acton, every effort was made to rapidly gather the men. To organize them when gathered, put them under proper commands, prepare them for any emergency, and speed them to the different points where needed, was a work of unceasing labor. During the day and night of Monday,

INSPECTOR GEORGE W. DILKS

was incessantly occupied in aiding to do this, and brought to the work the advantage of a long and active experience in the department, a quick appreciation of the necessities of the occasion, and an energy and zeal which never flagged. He was thus unceasingly engaged until 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, when he was ordered to the command of two hundred men, and to march forthwith to the protection of the gun factory at Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, which was reported as being attacked. A rapid march was made to Twenty-first-street, thence into the avenue. On wheeling into and up it, they encountered a mob, swelled to thousands. They had forced the factory, the arms were being taken out, and scores were already provided with them. Exultant over such plunder, the rioters greeted the appearance of the force with shouts of derision and defiance. For Inspector Dilks to throw his command upon such overwhelming numbers was full of hazard; to retreat before them full of danger. Not a moment was to be lost, and instantly forming his men, he ordered a rapid charge. The mob for a while stood its ground, and hand-to-hand encounters ensued, of which the Inspector had his full share; orders had been given to recapture all the stolen guns, and squads of the force charged for them at different points into the mob, mowing their way in and back against weighty odds. The proportions and fierce character of this fight on the one hand, and the courage on the other, made it the severest encounter of the week. The ground was strewn with men, on sidewalks, in the gutters, and on the street, bleeding and senseless. At last brute courage yielded to determined bravery and steady discipline. The mob, broken and terrified, fled, leaving Inspector Dilks and his command masters of the ground. Thus ended the engagement "on the field," in which many of the force were injured, but not one faltered.

To the factory now, which was filled with rioters, still pillaging it of arms, and determined to defend it, instant attention was turned. Wheeling his men to the front, Inspector Dilks gave the orders to assault and *take* it. The entrance was forced, the stairs won step by step, and the building cleared, but only after savage and continuous fighting, in which serious punishment was inflicted by the Police; men laid throughout the factory, victims of their own lawlessness, and the bloody marks of the contest were on all parts of the building. Those who escaped from within ran the gauntlet of the force remaining in the street, and few if any got away unscathed. The punishment inflicted during these contests was terrible; a physician dressed the wounds of twenty-one of the rioters, all on the head, and all of which he considered fatal.

Having cleared the factory, taken what guns were found there, which, with those recaptured in the street, made one for every man, and the mob not reappearing, Inspector Dilks remarched with his force, each now carrying a musket, to Headquarters. On the way down with their trophies the command were repeatedly cheered, at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal by the soldiers, and on reaching "home," at 3 P. M., the force there welcomed them most cordially.

Half an hour after return, word was received that an attack was again being made upon the factory; Inspector Dilks at once took command of another two hundred, and accompanied by Capt. Franklin's company of military, returned to the scene, entering Second-avenue as before from Twenty-first-street. Here he discovered Capt. Helm and a small force of police, who had just visited the factory, securing two boxes of arms which had been overlooked. They were being closed in upon from all quarters by a fast gathering and now intensely infuriated mob, against which they would have been powerless; the timely relief was welcomed with heartiest cheers; the mob remembering the lessons of but a short time previous, waited for no charge, but fled at the approach. Capt. Helm's force joined Inspector Dilks' command, a halt at and final search of the factory for arms were made, and march resumed, with the military now taking the right, down Twenty-second-street to First-avenue. From buildings along the route they were continuously stoned and fired at, making no response save in one instance; a man stood at a window upraising a huge rock, and just on the point of hurling it into the ranks; he was instantly shot; the ball entering his head, and he falling dead. On wheeling into First-avenue a large body of rioters toward Twenty-first-street suddenly assailed them, rapidly firing upon them, and making the air thick with the hurling stones and other missiles; so obstinate and determinedly continued was this attack that Capt. Franklin, filing his men across and facing down the avenue, warned the rioters to disperse or he should fire upon them; they answered with shouts of defiance, and renewed the attack; the word was then given, and several volleys were fired with terrible effect; the crowd fell back, the two forces following, and the military firing as they advanced.

At Twenty-first-street the mob, panic stricken at the slaughter in their ranks, fled. A countermarch was made to Twenty-second-street, thence to Second-avenue and to Twenty-first. Reaching here, the forces were again assailed, receiving a volley from the First-avenue, where the mob, well armed, had speedily reassembled. Capt. Franklin instantly wheeled and faced his men to meet this unexpected attack, giving immediate orders to fire. The mob, a block off, stood several discharges, boldly returning them, but at length, and after more slaughter, broke and fled.

During this engagement the Inspector had many narrow escapes, but one especially so, a Minié ball striking close to his head and cutting off a tree branch bending near him.

A huge, powerfully-built man was noticed at the head of the mob, leaping into the air, wildly swinging his arms and shaking his fists, evidently one of the ringleaders, and crazy for riot and blood. He was singled out, received a shot in the forehead, and fell dead. Another, who had boldly ventured away from his comrades and advanced up Twenty-first-street, stood gritting his teeth, shaking his fists at and cursing the soldiers, ceasing this only to shout encouragement to the rioters. He literally exhibited demoniac rage. He was picked out, shot and fell dead in the midst of his threats and imprecations.

This was the last contest in which Inspector Dilks and his command were engaged on that day, and their position throughout was a trying one; on the march through Twenty-second-street, they acted as skirmishers, doing bold duty and incurring great risks, while on both occasions when the military took the offensive, they had come to a halt, the balls and missiles from the mob whistling over and among them, without the opportunity of assault or defence. Steady courage was required to do this. No serious injuries were sustained by the men, and the mob appearing to have been dispersed, headquarters were returned to, the party received with cheers, and Capt. Helm's trophies deposited.

All that night, and until Wednesday evening, Inspector Dilks was incessantly on duty at the headquarters. At dusk, on Wednesday, with another force of 200, accompanied by Capt. Putnam's Regulars, the infected district was visited, and a tour through Second and Third avenues and the intervening streets, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second, were made. First-avenue, from Eighteenth to Twenty-first, was filled with excited people, and there was almost uninterrupted skirmishing the entire distance. Both from the streets and the houses were the military and Police fired at, while missiles fell among them thick and fast; two of the force were shot, though not seriously, and numbers were struck with bricks and stones. They advanced slowly and steadily, clearing the street before them. Inspector Dilks, whenever occasion required making a charge, in some cases having sharp fighting, and preventing any formidable gathering; the military fired but a few shots, and before the tour was completed, the mob had entirely dispersed. Returning to headquarters, Inspector Dilks was occupied in duties there until after midnight, when, for the first time since Monday morning, he took rest and sleep. Subsequently, and until quiet was restored, he was on constant duty, but not again "in the field."

Throughout all the exciting scenes narrated, the courage, coolness and decision of the Inspector were prominent; there were no duties in which he did not lead, no dangers in which he did not share. He had true and brave men to sustain him, and how zealously, unflinchingly they did so the record tells

Additional Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Eliza A. Kennedy, furniture, books, &c., No. 20 East Twenty-fifth-street	$3,000 00
Anna Maria Dickerson, No. 9 York-street, (has a blind husband,) furniture and clothing	234 50
Charles F. Platt—hauls cars for the Hudson River Railroad Co.—claims damage by reason of stoppage of cars	637 00
Hiram Dalton, No. 97 West Thirty-third-street, furniture and clothing	141 12
Frances Daneny, No. 113 West Twenty-seventh-street, silk dress and undershirts	35 00
Mary Stewart, same, furniture and clothing	112 37
Rodman Bartlett, No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-street, silver spoons and forks	50 00
Jacob Lochenbruch, No. 150 Greenwich-street, furniture, &c	293 50
Elizabeth Gordon, Broadway and Ninth-street, furniture and clothing	200 00
John Hopper, No. 19 Lamartine-place, gas-fixtures	1,600 00
Matilda Ortlieb, damages to property (no location given)	57 00
Henry Peterson, No. 12 Suffolk-street, lager-bier saloon furniture	200 00
Mary E. Edwards, No. 42 Second-street, corner Third-avenue, clothing	417 50
Nathan Mahler, No. 474½ Grand-street, stock of cigar store, clothing, &c	2,202 00
John F. Young, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, furniture	329 56
Nicholas Steenbach, No. 478 Grand-street, stock of clothing store	5,789 02
Claus Henry Schloh, No. 613 Water-street, stock of liquor store, furniture, &c	2,432 00
Henry Canning, No. 611 Water-street, stock of groceries	158 39
Magdalena Kersele, No. 157 Greenwich-street, stock of drug-store, clothing, &c	1,074 61
Hugh Crombie, Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, personal property	21 95
Thomas J. Crombie, Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, stock of groceries	40 50
John Duckworth, No. 429 Grand-street, clothing	86 50
Elizabeth Nelson, No. 110 Second-avenue, furniture, about	350 00
William Tell, No. 9 Thomas-street, clothing	113 00
Maria Casey, No. 151 Washington-street, cash and furniture	175 00
Bernard Metzger, No. 557 Second-avenue, stock of cigar store	4,851 00
Louis F. Breher, No. 295 Ninth-avenue, stock of jewelry store	129 75
Stephen O'Hara, No. 336 First-avenue, building destroyed	2,274 00
Severn D. Moulton, obstruction and injury of property, July 13, at the Twenty-third Police-station, and at No. 728 Third-avenue	8,150 00
Addison Brown, building destroyed &c., on east side of Lexington-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street	960 00
Henry Brien, No. 188 Avenue A, stock of dry goods	194 24
G. W. Carpenter, No. 534 Second-avenue, stock of groceries	8,600 33
Brooks Brothers, corner of Cherry and Catherine streets, stock of clothing	71,522 22
James Shanley, No. 71 Tenth-avenue, cash, watch, pistol, cigars, &c	135 00
E. P. Chargois, No. 1199 Broadway, stock of clothing	163 00
Chas. E. Fogg, street attack, watch, money, &c	650 00
Solomon Meyer, No. 508 Second-avenue, stock of shoe store	1,458 67
Joseph Norwood and Emil Ratley, No. 1180 Broadway, stock of wire-work and bird-cages	1,418 20
Charles Simmons, No. 346 Second-avenue, clothing	69 50
Garrett S. Schanck, No. 683 Third-avenue, furniture	302 50
Joseph Panners, No. 157 Greenwich-street, Clothing	55 50
Total	$118,713 49
Amount heretofore reported	332,552 52
Full amount to date	$451,266 01

Foreign Men-of-War in Port.

At present there are five foreign men-of-war in this port. Two of them are of the English navy, two of the French and one of the Spanish. The English are the *Challenger* and *Jason*, both screw steam corvettes, the former carrying 22 guns, and commanded by Capt. John J. Kennedy, and the latter having 21 guns, commanded by Capt. Edward P. B. Van Donop. The *Guerriere* is a French steam frigate bears the flag of Rear-Admiral Reynaud, carries thirty-six guns, and is commanded by Capt. Laperouse. The other, also French, is the *Renaudine*, a steam gunboat mounting three guns, and is commanded by Capt. Le Cardinal. The *Princessa de Asturia* is a Spanish frigate, commanded by Capt. Santiago. The *Challenger* and *Guerriere* arrived here some weeks ago. The other vessels came in at a recent date. Three of them, also an American frigate, lie near each other just opposite the Battery. They present a neat, trim appearance, and are almost constantly receiving visitors. These five vessels, together with the many American war vessels that are in the immediate vicinity, form quite a formidable fleet. Occasionally a visit from some distinguished naval officer calls for a salute, and like compliment is now and then paid an outward bound ocean steamer. It is uncertain how long the vessels will remain here.

Arrest of Alleged Rioters.

Patrick Stapleton, Sr., and his sons, Patrick, Daniel and John; also, Dominick Williams, James McMahon, John Smith, John Moore, Patrick Maloney and John Seeback, all Irish laborers except Seeback, (a German butcher,) were arrested by Officers Wilson, Roff and Ellis, of the Thirty-first Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, charging them with riotous conduct. It is charged by Mr. Philip Bonesteel, of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway, that the prisoners are a portion of a mob who entered that Precinct on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and committed a variety of depredations, assaulting citizens, sacking dwellings, &c. Justice Dodge committed the accused parties for examination.

Gardner T. White made complaint at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, against Fergus Brennan, an Irish laborer, whom he saw assaulting citizens and compelling them to join the mob during the riots of the 14th inst. Justice Kelly committed the prisoner for examination.

Justice Welsh, of the Yorkville Police Court, has held one Nicholas Duffy to bail in the sum of $2,000, on charges of rioting and robbery, and another man named Richard Lynch, concerned with this one, yesterday was sent from the Court of Special Sessions to the Penitentiary for a term of ten months, on two charges of assault and battery preferred before the time of the riots. Lynch appears to have been a hard character. Judge Welsh has three different complaints against him for rioting and robbery. One complaint against Lynch is for robbing Alderman Long of $2, at the time of the burning of the colored Orphan Asylum. Col. Long was passing there with his wagon, but was stopped by the crowd, and in response to their demand handed Lynch, who wore a fireman's hat and led them, the sum of $2, thinking it would be wisest to get off from the mob quietly and safely. The papers in the cases of the complaints against Lynch will be laid before the Grand Jury.

The Draft.

While every other man one meets is anxiously inquiring when the draft is to be renewed in this City, it is a source of much annoyance and vexation, especially if one is a reporter, and *therefore* supposed to know all about it, not to be able to give any information at all in regard thereto. On inquiry of the Provost-Marshal yesterday, it was stated, what has so often been restated before, that no further instructions had been received from Washington relative to the subject. Some difficulty has been experienced in securing buildings in which to make the drawing, in place of those that were burnt by the mob, but the Provost-Marshal has determined, in case he is unsuccessful in securing other places, to make the drawing upon the ruins of those buildings. Out of the ashes of lawlessness and riot, it is hoped will arise a Phœnix of law and order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Charge of Highway Robbery.—John Greenan, John McLaughlin, Michael Salmon and John Wilson, were arrested by the Twenty-first Precinct Police, charged with highway robbery on complaint of Michael Lynch, of Minerva, Essex County, this State. While standing on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue late at night, Lynch was attacked by a gang of rowdies, one of whom struck him from behind, knocked him down, and forcibly took from his possession a wallet containing $207, besides his gold watch. After the crime had been committed, Officers Waters and Smith found the prisoners together in Thirty-second-street, and on being confronted with Lynch, he recognized Wilson and Greenan as the men who knocked him down and aided in rifling his pockets. The prisoners were all taken before Justice Kelly, and committed for examination.

Three More Iron Clads.—There are three more iron-clads nearly completed in the yards of the Messrs. Secor, Jersey City, and when added to the iron-clad navy now afloat, will make it indeed formidable. The names of these Ericsson batteries are the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan* and *Mahopac*. The *Tecumseh* is the nearest to completion, and within a fortnight she will be afloat. The *Manhattan* is the next advanced, and is of a similar build and measurement. The *Mahopac* will be the last finished. Each measures upward of one thousand tons. Messrs. Secor, the contractors, and Mr. Geo. Birkbeck, Jr., Superintendent, are indefatigable in their efforts to urge the vessels to a speedy completion.

An Alleged Rioter Charged with Larceny.—Nicholas Duffy, an Irish laborer, 20 years of age, was arrested by Officer Hall, of the Twenty-third Precinct, charged, on the complaint of Mr. Cyrus Offer, of Eighty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, with rioting and grand larceny. It is alleged that the prisoner and a number of other rioters broke into the Magdalen Asylum, in Eighty-eighth-street, and stole therefrom a desk, containing money and jewelry to the amount of $60. Duffy being fully identified by Mr. Offer, the Superintendent of the Asylum, as one of the parties engaged in the outrage, Justice Welsh placed him under $2,000 bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

Paroling Blockade Runners.—Thirty-two blockade runners arrived here on Wednesday, and were yesterday taken before United States Marshal Murray, by whom they were discharged on giving their parole of honor not to engage in the business again. They were captured from the rebel schooner *Kate Dale*, Capt. J. F. McKim, by the United State ship *R. R. Cuyler*, as she was running the blockade of Mobile. Most of the men are Americans, and they represented that they shipped on board the *Kate Dale* more for the purpose of escaping the conscription than anything else. They seemed to be glad that they were out of the "Confederacy," and willingly signed their parole.

A Child Poisoned by Mistake.—Coroner Collin held an inquest at No. 107 Washington-street, on the body of Mary Carrigan, a child three months old, who died from the effects of an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake by its mother. About two weeks ago, Mr. Carrigan being ill, his wife took a bottle labeled "sweet nitre" to the druggist's, and had it filled with morphine, the druggist omitting to remove the label and place another one on. The child being sick, Mrs. Carrigan administered to it eight drops of the morphine, she thinking that it was sweet nitre. Soon afterward the child was seized with spasms and cramps, and expired. The jury rendered a verdict corresponding with the foregoing facts.

Stolen Property Recovered.—Capt. Brower, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, reports that the officers of his Precinct have recovered 57 stand of arms, (different patterns,) stolen during the riot from the armory corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, one cavalry sword, two pistols, also a large quantity of iron and steel, which has been restored to the owners. The officers likewise seized hardware, cutlery, &c., stolen from the store of Aaron Haxter, corner of Avenue B and Second-street; large amounts of household goods, crockery and clothing, most of which has been identified and restored to the owners.

Sudden Death.—Thomas Dunnigan, who was employed as gas man in the St. Nicholas Hotel, was taken with a fit on Wednesday evening, and died in a few minutes afterward. The remains were removed from the hotel to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where Coroner Wildey held an inquest. Congestion of the brain was the cause of death. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He lived at No. 231 Mulberry-street.

An Aged Woman Killed by a Lunatic.—An inquest was held at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, by Coroner Collin, on the body of Mrs. Ann O'Neil, an Irish woman, 80 years of age, who died from the effects of violence inflicted at the hands of Margaret Finn, a crazy woman. Deceased was standing in the yard when Margaret came behind her and pushed her down. As she fell her head struck on some bricks, thereby producing concussion of the brain, from the effects of which death ensued.

Found Drowned.—The remains of a lad 13 years of age, named Thomas Francis Collins, who had been missing from his home in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, since the 12th inst., were found floating in the dock foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. It is supposed that he was drowned by accidentally falling overboard. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Serious Assault.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a man named William Wayman was found lying on the sidewalk in West-street, near Dey, in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station, by Officers Weeks and Wild, where it subsequently appeared that Wayman had been beaten by Carsten Bloom, a German bar-tender. The latter was arrested, and afterward discharged by Alderman Fox, before whom the case was heard.

Property Recovered.—On Wednesday night Officer Brennan, of the Sixth Ward, found an American flag lying on the walk opposite No. 46 Centre-street. It was taken to the Station-house and delivered over to the Property Clerk. A Gibbs' rifle, stolen from the armory in Second-avenue during the riot, was found by Officer Wirth, of the Eleventh Ward, in Haggerty's liquor store in Avenue B, near Fifteenth-street.

Boy Drowned.—Thomas Finley, a boy 11 years of age, fell into the dock, foot of Hubert-street, and was drowned. The remains were subsequently recovered by Officers Walling and Yule and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 11 Walker-street, where Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental drowning was rendered.

Fatal Accident.—Late on Wednesday afternoon, Charlotte Francis, a little girl 2 years of age, daughter of Burnett Francis, residing at No. 138 East Twenty-ninth-street, fell from the fifth story window to the ground and was almost instantly killed.

Pardoned by the President.—The United States Marshal yesterday received from the President of the United States a full pardon for Rudolph Blumenbusch, who was convicted of perjury in the United States Circuit Court for the District, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The pardon was granted in compliance with a petition asking for the same, which was signed by a large number of prominent citizens, the United States Marshal among the number.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Deaths by Drowning.—A lad 14 years of age, named Joseph Thomas, accidentally fell from a steamboat near Fulton Ferry on Wednesday, and was drowned. The deceased was about going on a pic-nic excursion. The body was not recovered.... A boy, named John J. Birmingham, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Jerolemon-street. He was accompanied by two other boys, who had also got beyond their depth, but were rescued. The body of deceased was found soon afterward.... Coroner Ryder held an inquest at Coney Island Point on Wednesday, upon the body of a man found floating near the beach. Deceased was about 35 years old, five feet six inches in height, and dressed in a woolen shirt, black cloth pantaloons, cotton hose and black gaiters. In the pockets was a $10 bill and fifty cents in postal currency, a spectacle case and knife. The name "Hawk, *alias* Seward, *alias* Peck, 186," was marked on the lining. The verdict was, "Found drowned." Further information can be obtained of Coroner Ryder, of Gravesend, Kings County.

Coal for the County.—The Kings County Superintendents of the Poor entered into a contract with Messrs. Kelsy & Loughlin in June last for 2,900 tons of coal, to be furnished at the rate of $14 per ton for Locust Mountain, and $15 per ton for Lehigh. Coal, at the time the contract was entered into, could be purchased for $10, and less, per ton. The prices were deemed exorbitant by the Board of Supervisors, and an investigation was ordered. The Committee met at the Almshouse in Flatbush, on Wednesday, to inquire into the matter. The parties interested were examined as witnesses, and it appeared that there were three bidders only, the highest being $16 per ton. The superintendents contended that having advertised for proposals, they had no option but to award the contract to the lowest bidders. The Committee will submit their report to the Board for action at the next meeting.

Assault Upon a Military Officer.—Capt. Ford, of Company D, Kings County Volunteers, was assaulted near the City Hall yesterday morning, by John Fitzpatrick, employed to drum up recruits for the regiment. Fitzpatrick was found drunk at the recruiting station in Montague Hall, and ordered out. He subsequently met Ford in the street and knocked him down with his fist. Ford's head struck upon the pavement with great violence, and he was rendered insensible. It is feared that he sustained internal injuries. Fitzpatrick was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The Extension of York-street.—The work of extending York-street from Garrison to Fulton-street, has lately been commenced by tearing down the buildings near the corner of Market and James streets. Several entire buildings will be removed, and portions only of others, so as to conform with the new line. When the improvement is completed there will be a direct and wide avenue leading to the Navy-yard from Fulton-street.

Sudden Death of a Naval Officer.—On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman in naval uniform fell down on the sidewalk at Sands and Jay streets. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug-store, but having ruptured a blood-vessel he died soon after. He proved to be William Cochran, a surgeon in the United States navy, attached to a vessel lying at the Navy-yard. Deceased, with his family, resided in Baltimore, Md.

Fire.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the glassworks of Moser, Parker & Co., in State-street. The alarm was quickly given, and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated from the furnace.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Draft in Jersey City.—A meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Tuesday evening to hear report on the Mayor's message, recommending an appropriation for bounties to fill up the quota of the city. The Committee reported resolutions to pay $200 bounty to each man mustered into the United States service, and that the Finance Committee report a plan for raising the money; also that recruiting stations be opened in each Ward. The quota required is about 425 men. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The recruiting offices will be opened to-day, Aldermen Geddit, Gafney, Decker, Nafew, Ege and Kane being the Committee to attend to them. About $85,000 will be the aggregate of the bounties. In addition to the amounts offered by the Government and City, $50 bounty is paid by the County, making a total to veteran soldiers and nine months' men of $868.

Attack on a House.—Justice Ellis, of Weehawken, having had his shrubbery despoiled by goats, and being unable to have them taken care of, shot one of the animals. This so enraged the goat proprietors and their friends that his house was threatened on Monday and Tuesday nights. The mob planted a small cannon in the rear of the house, but did not fire it. Four shots from a musket were fired at the house, but no damage was done. On Tuesday night the house was guarded by special officers.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Philip Lihman vs. *Sophia Lihman.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 30, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	106¼	17	Erie Railway Pref.	104
35,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. N.....Oct. & Apr.	106⅜	1300	do	105⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101	400	do	105¾
15,000	do New	99¾	100	do b10.	105⅜
5,000	do New	99⅝	50	Hud. River R.	149⅛
2,500	Ill. War Loan	99	100	do	150
31,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66	25	do	149¾
29,000	do	66¼	50	do	149⅞
10,000	do	66⅛	1200	Harlem Railroad	124
15,000	Virginia St. 6s	61⅛	200	do	123⅛
3,000	N. C. State 6s	69	1000	do	123
2,000	do	68¾	200	do s30.	121
5,000	do	68⅞	100	Reading Railroad	109
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70¼	400	do	109⅛
5,000	do	70⅞	2000	do	110
20,000	do	71	200	do b10.	110
1,000	Cal. State 7s	118	1200	do	109¾
25,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	38	100	do b10.	109¾
4,000	Mich. S. S. F.	108	450	Mich. Central R.	116
1,000	do	108¼	100	do	115¾
20,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	89	100	do b30.	116⅛
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	250	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	88⅝
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	65	1600	do	88⅛
30,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	100	do s60	87¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85	200	do	115
2,000	do	84⅝	50	do	115⅛
20,000	Am. Gold	127⅝	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	105⅛
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	39⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	114
400	Canton Co.	32	500	do	113⅛
200	do	31¾	400	do	113½
50	do	31½	150	do b30.	113⅛
100	do b15	32	200	do b10	113⅛
6	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	147	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref. b10	88
50	do	148	100	do	88
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	30	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95¾
50	do	29	50	do b30	96
50	Quicksilver Min Co.	43	400	do	95⅝
100	do	42½	200	do	95¼
50	do	42	500	do	95
100	Min. Mining Co.	86	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	99
100	do b30	86	53	Chi. & R. I. R.	105
100	Am. Coal Co.	72	500	do	105⅛
200	do b30	72½	1000	do s10.	105⅜
20	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	128	164	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	67
13	do	128⅛	300	do s10	67¼
800	do	128¾	100	do s10.	67⅜
200	do	128⅝	11	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pr.	107
950	do	129	12	Del., L. & W. R.	165
100	do s10.	128⅞	5	P., F. W. & C. R.	76
200	do s15.	128⅞	1000	do	77
50	do b10.	129⅛	500	do	77¼
100	Erie Railroad b15.	104	100	do b30	77⅞
50	do b10.	104	100	do b15	77⅛
100	do	103⅞	100	do s10	77⅛
2100	do	103¾	100	do b30	77¾
100	do b15.	103⅞	400	A. & T. H. R.	59
100	do s60.	103	200	do	59⅛
900	do	103¾	1000	do	60
100	do b30.	104	300	A. & T. H. R. P.	87
500	do s30.	103⅝	100	do	86¾
100	do b10.	103¾	100	do	86⅛
200	do b10.	103⅝	190	do	86¼
100	do s10.	103½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	36
100	do s10.	103⅝	200	do	35
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	114⅛	525	do	34
400	do	113⅝	200	Chi. & Alt. R.	81
50	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅝	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	97⅛
			60	Chic. & Mil. R.	79

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co. Cl.	106⅞	400	Reading R.	109⅞
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	66¼	200	do	109¾
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	109	300	M. So. & N. Ind.	88
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d	66	400	do	87⅞
15,000	do b30	67	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	115
5,000	do b30	68	100	Ill. Cen. R.	113
10,000	American Gold	127¾	400	do	113⅛
25,000	do	127⅝	200	Clev. & P. R. b30	95⅛
100	Cumb Coal Prf	29¼	500	do	95¼
100	Pac. Mail S. Co	238	600	do	95⅝
100	Erie R.	103½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99
100	do b30.	103¾	100	do	99½
400	do b30.	103⅜	200	Clev. & T. R.	114
200	do	103⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	105⅛
400	do	103¼	200	do	105¾
100	do s30.	103	22	do	105
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	77⅛
100	do	128	200	Alton & Ter. H.	60

200	Erie R. Pref.	105	100	do	86⅞
225	Harlem R.	122	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	86⅛
500	do	124	100	do	86⅜
100	do	123⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	35
100	do s30.	122½	250	do	35⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	114½			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumberland	29½	300	Quartz Hill M. Co.	18
200	do	29¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88¾
100	Canton Co.	31	400	do	88⅝
100	N. Y. Cen b10.	128⅜	400	do b3	88⅝
50	do	128⅛	300	do	88⅛
400	do	128	300	do b10	88¾
550	Erie Railway	103⅛	700	do s10	88½
500	do b3.	103⅝	100	do b3	88⅛
300	do	103⅝	150	do c	88⅛
400	do s3	103⅛	150	M. S. & N. I. G.	115
350	Erie R. Prf.	105¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	112¾
100	do	105	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95½
200	Harlem R.	123½	300	Gal & Chic. R.	99¾
500	do	123½	50	Chi. & R. Is.	105⅛
100	do	123¾	250	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	78
100	Reading R. b3.	109¾	100	do	77¾
200	do	109⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal	29¾	400	Reading R.	109⅜
100	do b10	29½	200	do b3.	109⅛
750	Erie Railway	103⅛	400	Clev. & P. R.	95¼
200	do b10	103⅜	400	do b3	95¼
300	do s3.	103⅛	200	do	95⅝
300	do b3	103⅝	200	do s15	95
100	do s5.	103¼	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	105⅛
100	Hud. River R.	148	100	Chi. & N. W.	34
200	Harlem R.	124¾	100	do	35¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	88⅞	100	do	35⅛
300	do b3	88⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. s10	60
300	do	88⅛	100	T. H. & A. Pref.	86⅛
100	do s3	88⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	77¼

Thursday, July 30—P. M.

The supply of Money to the Brokers at 5@6 ℔ cent. continues easy, in addition to the large daily assistance afforded to the Government. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan to-day amount to $1,519,000, and the Deposits with the Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest, $497,900 Of the receipts for the Loan $1,112,200 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $406,800 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. We learn that Currency remittances are coming in quite freely this week from the West, and there is generally an easy and confident feeling at Bank and among outside Money lenders.

The Stock Market was less firm in its general temper to-day than at the close of business yesterday. The heavy advance on some of the Railways within a few days brought forward some considerable orders at the early Board for realization, and the Western list fell off ½@1 ℔ cent. from the sales of yesterday. The New-York Roads were fairly supported, though not quite so high as the extreme figures quoted in last night's report. At the Second Board the feeling was again irregular, though with less disposition to press sales. And immediately after the breaking up of the Board, but before the Brokers left their room, the bidding materially improved, and was subsequently firmer on the Street. The following prices were made in comparison with last night, Gold Coin and Exchange on London a fraction higher than yesterday, the latter 140@140½ ℔ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	127⅛	127⅞	Harlem Pref.	115	116¼
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	106⅞	Mich. Central	116	115¾
N. Y. Central	128¾	128¼	Mich. Southern	89⅛	88⅛
Erie	103⅝	103⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	115⅛	115
Erie Preferred	105⅛	105	Illinois Cen	114¾	113⅛
Hudson	150	149	Pittsburgh	97⅛	95⅛
Pacific Mail	237	236	Fort Wayne	78¼	77⅞
Harlem	124	124	Rock Island	105¾	105⅛
Canton	32¼	31¼	Northwest	37⅛	35⅛
Prairie du Chien	69	67⅜	Galena	100⅛	99⅛
Treas. Cer., new	99⅝	99¼	Reading	109¾	109⅜
Toledo & Wabash	84⅛	83	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	105	105¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	111	Peoples'	101
Commerce	103	Market	98
Am. Exchange	105	Shoe & Leather	106
Hanover	97	Continental	92
Irving	91	Imp. & Traders'	108½
Metropolitan	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	106	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	95½
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102¼	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	65¼
Erie fourths, '80	105	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Erie fifths, '88	104½	L. & W. B.	108
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	118	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94¾
Hud. R. conv., '67	106	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103½
Harlem thirds, '68	102	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	107½
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen., '75	113	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
Al. & T. H. firsts	102½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58

PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY—1863.

Cost of property		$25,434,000
Represented in:		
Common Stock	$10,805,000	
Preference Stock	1,552,000	
Total Capital	$12,357,000	
Six ℔ Cent. Funded Debt	12,036,000	
Reserved Fund	1,041,000	$25,434,000

The Philadelphia and Reading Stock has been kept below 110 ℔ cent. for some days, against the general current of the market and the high figures for the other Coal Companies—Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania, and Delaware and Lackawanna—on the somewhat vague calculation that popular hostility in Berks County to the Conscription may possibly interrupt the Fall trade of the road, or otherwise damage the interests of the Company. We are not apprised as to how far this singular calculation has been acted upon in making *short* sales of the Stock. But beyond this there is certainly every immediate reason why the price should steadily advance to the high credit of the other coal-carriers from the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields. The business of the Company last year netted 11.72 ℔ cent. to the Capital Stock. And for the seven months of the present year the net increase is already such as to authorize the opinion that the annual net showing in January will be equal to at least 16, if not 20 ℔ cent. on the Capital Stock of $12,357,000. The increase in *net* income for the first seven months of the present fiscal year is $534,178.

The August interest on the First Mortgage of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington is advertised to be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., Exchange-place.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold a special sale to-morrow, (Friday, July 31,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) and will sell (by order of the Stonington Railroad Company) $100,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $2,624,431 07; including for Customs, $321,500; payments, $2,259,814 13; balance, $27,831,726 64.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, July 25	$173,036,336	164,133,549	35,910,227	5,775,188
Boston, July 27	72,850,716	28,011,571	7,811,513	7,246,797
Phil., July 27	34,517,347	30,448,430	4,227,448	2,418,463
Total	$280,404,399	222,593,550	47,949,188	15,440,448
Last week	281,597,215	222,538,390	50,439,146	15,765,061
Last year	249,320,472	183,890,284	46,608,059	20,918,089

The following letter from Prof. Kent in reference to the Gold Ore of Colorado Territory, has been handed to us for publication:

New-York, July 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: In answer to your note as to the richness of the gold mines of Colorado, I beg leave to state that during the past year I have received samples of ore from numerous veins of that region, and, agreeably to your request, have made an assay from a mixture of equal portions of these ores from fifteen different lodes. I find the average value to be $124 07 per ton of 2,000 pounds, or about $1,000 per cord, thus proving that these ores are highly valuable, and equal, if not superior, to any in the world.

Yours, very respecfully,
(Signed) EDWARD N. KENT.

Theodore Hyatt, Esq., President Gold Mining Company of Colorado, No. 23 William-street.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—POOR PILLACODDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The Eleventh Army Corps, it will be seen, is to be broken up.

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Paul Jones* and the steamers *George C. Collins* and *Cosmopolitan*, we have advices from Charleston to the 26th—last Sunday. At that time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of speedy success to our forces. Gen. GILLMORE had succeeded in erecting a battery of siege guns within a thousand yards of the rebel works, and though a continual fire was kept up against our men by Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, our casualties did not amount to more than six a day. Passengers who came on by these steamers report that another assault on Fort Wagner is probable, its walls having been well beaten down. Deserters from the rebel ranks report that BEAUREGARD has been reinforced from LEE'S army, and that a number of the men paroled at Vicksburgh are now at Charleston in the ranks once more.

Full particulars of Gen. BLUNT'S recent victory over the rebels under Gen. COOPER, in the Indian Territory, from our special correspondent, are given in this morning's TIMES. The battle, lasting several hours, was a pretty severe one, and resulted much more disastrously to the rebels than at first reported by telegraph. Their final rout was caused by a charge made by the negro regiment commanded by Col. WILLIAMS, who was seriously, though not fatally, wounded.

The rebels under PEGRAM and SCOTT, numbering about 2,500, who recently entered Kentucky from East Tennessee, on Wednesday morning, crossed the Kentucky River and marched against Paris, which place they reached in the afternoon, and immediately attacked the national garrison. After a severe engagement of two hours, they were repulsed and driven away. It was thought they would attempt a flank movement on the place, with the object of destroying the bridge there, but it was subsequently ascertained that they had retreated to Winchester, whither they were pursued by our cavalry, who succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners.

The Fulton (Mo.) *Telegraph*, states that a petition is circulating in the Southwestern part of the STATE, by EDWIN PRICE, asking the President to permit STERLING PRICE to return to Missouri. It is said he is penitent and desires to abandon the rebel cause, come home, and spend the remainder of his days in peace. EDWIN PRICE, it will be remembered, is a son of the General. He abandoned the rebellion more than a year ago, and has since lived quietly on his farm in Chariton County.

The Louisville *Journal* is in possession of some important and interesting facts regarding MORGAN'S plans and purposes in his recent raid. It states that, before MORGAN started upon his expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. He was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indiana and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting public attention in that direction, and breaking up all the railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defence of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, BUCKNER was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable force under his command, capture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, BUCKNER and MORGAN, were to make a simultaneous rush upon Cincinnati. Events occurred to interrupt and defeat this magnificent plan. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson fell, and Gen. ROSECRANS advanced sooner than the rebels expected. BUCKNER could not possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was dispatched post-haste to stop JOHN MORGAN, but he was too late. When he arrived MORGAN was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is history.

The steamship *Matanzas* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 24th inst. She brings no news of importance. Gen. AUGUR came passenger on board the *Matanzas*.

It is understood that the Government has sent an agent to confer with Gen. GRANT upon the propriety of removing the existing restrictions to commerce on the Mississippi.,

Secretary CHASE has advised the Collector at St. Louis that goods shipped to New-Orleans, under bond not to land at any intermediate point, are not to be charged the five per cent. permit fee. This decision gives great satisfaction in St. Louis.

At Jackson, Miss., Gen. SHERMAN captured a number of rebels who had been paroled at the capitulation of Vicksburgh. These he took out and shot on the spot.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes that in a storehouse which was taken on Morris Island, our troops found a large quantity of clothing. The rebel soldiers were well clad, having just received a supply of better light blue pantaloons than our troops have. These clothes had come from New-York *viâ* Nassau.

A Liverpool letter states that one of LAIRD'S *iron-clad vessels* was launched a short time since. She is most formidable; will have two turrets; is coated with armor plates 4½ to 5 inches thick; will sail 13 knots per hour, and has a ram in the stem projecting seven feet. It is unnecessary to state that there are well-grounded suspicions that this vessel is designed for the rebels.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have a report from Matamoras, Mexico, by way of New-Orleans, that 7,000 French troops were on their way there from Vera Cruz. It was the intention of the Mexicans, should the report prove true, to resist to their utmost. Miramon

was at Fort Brown, and had attempted to tamper with the authorities of Matamoras, but had failed.

A report from Capt. FISK'S expedition, which is now with or near Gen. SIBLEY, states that positive information has been received of the complete discomfiture of LITTLE CROW. All his chiefs have deserted him, and a large number of his warriors, so that he now has but sixty followers, and has precipitately fled with them to the Yellow Stone River in Dakota, beyond the Missouri. The other chiefs are awaiting an opportunity to surrender themselves and their warriors.

The rebel reports of the death of the gallant Gen. OSTERHAUS, in the skirmishing before Jackson, are now authoritatively contradicted. Gen. OSTERHAUS was not only living at a date later than that assigned as the time of his death, but was as anxious as ever to deal earnest blows at the rebels.

The colored regiment which has been raised in Philadelphia, had a parade on Wednesday and was presented with a flag.

The demand for Government Stocks yesterday, amounted to $1,519,000. The Share market was less firm than on Wednesday, though still under an excited speculation. Gold 127¾ at the close; Exchange 140@140¼ ℔ cent. Money easy.

Transactions in nearly all articles of Domestic Produce and General Merchandise, yesterday, were quite limited. Prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky favored buyers, decidedly. Cotton was steady. The Freight engagements were again light, as were likewise the receipts of produce from the interior.

The War an Exterminator of Humbugs.

It is amusing what havoc this war is making among dogmas and pet ideas. It sweeps them down by the wholesale, sparing no section of the country nor any party. Probably there is not a white man between the Gulf and the Lakes who has not had a favorite notion knocked in the head within the last two years. That great final repository of humbugs, MILTON'S Limbo of Vanity "o'er the backside of the world," is crammed with recent American accessions.

Here, for instance, are three conceits in regard to the negro, each of which, but a brief while ago, was considered by millions so self-evident that they thought a man a fool who doubted. *The negro will stick to his master.* Every Southern man was ready to swear to that. *The negro will fight for his liberty.* Every radical Abolitionist would give his word for that. *The negro won't fight at all:*—and for that every Copperhead would bet his life. There was not much harmony between these dogmas; but they were all respectively held to, with almost religious tenacity. The denial of any of them was sure to arouse fierce passion in some direction. Each was made the foundation of some towering public policy. And yet it is proved that every one of them was an utter delusion, of just "such stuff as dreams are made of."

The slave does not stick to his master. Wherever he has the chance, he is sure to desert his master. The slaveholder himself admits that this is the universal rule. One of the last Richmond papers thus sets forth the fact:

> "A sufferer by the Combahee raid sums up his sorrows in the following sentence: 'What contributed most to my mortification was, that in my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel.' This is the complaint of hundreds and thousands of other sufferers. *The most petted, trusted and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial.*"

So it has proved everywhere. No part of the South has been entered by our armies where they were not welcomed by the slave population as its friends. House-servants and field hands—men, women and children—have all exhibited this feeling. And this has not been the effect of any public policy of ours. It displayed itself in the very commencement of the war, long before the Government had shaped any policy, as everybody knows who remembers the first occupation of the Carolina coast. The slaves have acted from the beginning on their own impulses. They have abandoned their masters simply because they preferred freedom to bondage. A summary end has thus been put to the old argument in favor of Slavery, which used to impose upon multitudes—that the slave was devoted to his master and content with his condition. The claim that the institution was patriarchal, which was made so much of, is proved to have had not one particle of truth to support it. American Slavery now stands out to the world in all its flagrant barbarism—simply a relation of brute force and brute submission. The old patriarchal association of ideas, which did so much to propitiate the moral sense, can never be restored. There can be no more "shamming Abraham." Without some disguise of that sort, the institution would have perished long ago. Civilization would not have endured it.

Quite as complete an end has been made to the delusion that the slave will fight for his liberty. Before the war, it was the standing argument of the extreme Northern men that the South would never dare take up arms, and mass great armies, because this would surely bring on slave insurrections. And after the war commenced, it was held that nothing was wanted but a little encouragement on the part of the National Government to start a servile movement that would perfectly paralyze the Confederacy. It was an expectation of that kind that did more than anything else to produce that pressure upon the President, which resulted in his Proclamation of Freedom. Even the friends of the Confederacy protested against the Proclamation, as a firebrand that would envelop the whole South in the flames of a servile insurrection. For a time it seemed there could be no limit to the holy horror of the London *Times*, and its fellow-workers abroad, against our Government, for its consigning the South to such a dreadful doom. Barrels of ink were shed to prove that it was contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. The nations were even called upon in the name of humanity, to interfere against it. And yet every man, at home and abroad, now sees that all this expectation of a slave uprising was a mere fancy. So far from there having been an insurrection, there has not been even a case of individual violence that we have heard of. Large portions of the South have been completely stripped of all its able-bodied white population for recruits to the great rebel armies, and yet the slaves have continued to work on just as peacefully as ever, in all the districts where they could not escape to our lines. They have run when they could, but in not a single instance have they fought, or attempted to fight, before running. All the frightful insurrections have faded into "thin air," and nobody thinks of them now but to laugh. So much for that humbug.

The third one, that negroes will not fight at all has come to the same end. Passive and cowering as the black is in his servile condition, it is found that, once out of that condition, and in a fair field, he has his share of combativeness and courage. In fact, the great mistake now is that more is expected of these black regiments than any reasonable man would expect of white ones under the above circumstances. At Port Hudson and at Fort Wagner, black regiments, freshly recruited and which had never been under fire, were assigned the advance, which nobody would have dreamed of giving to equally raw white troops.

This in our opinion is all wrong. We have yet to be convinced that the ignorant African can fight with the same effectiveness as the intelligent white man. Yet it is no longer disputable that he can be converted into a valuable soldier; and that the enlistments from the fugitive slave population are contributing largely to our military strength.

Thus it is that the war in its progress dispels one delusion after another. By the time it terminates, we shall find ourselves on a firm basis of settled fact such as has never been before known in our national experience. We trust there will be a corresponding improvement in practical wisdom.

Tennessee Restored.

The public attention has not, for some time, been called to the civil condition of the State of Teneessee, which, since BRAGG'S retreat, is peculiar and anomalous. There is now no large army, either rebel or Union, planted on its soil. The army of Gen. ROSECRANS, though nominally still in the State, is pressing upon and felt by Alabama and Georgia more than by Tennessee. While the State is therefore delivered from the presence of military rule, it has no civil government anywhere erected or respected. There are no courts, no laws, no civil administration, no body politic, no taxation nor representation. The population of the State, reduced by the war to perhaps 800,000, is in utter social and political chaos.

The time is propitious for reorganization, and the work has fairly commenced. A State Convention met at Nashville on the 1st inst., and continued in session till the 7th. Between forty and fifty counties were represented, (about half of the State,) by about two hundred members. The Convention recommended the election of a Legislature in August, to form a civil Government, reëstablish Courts and laws, and restore the State to the Union. This programme will be carried out. The expulsion of the last strong body of rebels from the State has made it practicable, and the people are already absorbed in the consideration and discussion of the issues presented in this new phase of affairs.

We predict the development of a more intelligent and advanced state of public opinion in Tennessee on the vital question of the times than either Maryland or Kentucky now exhibits. The system of Slavery has been more thoroughly trampled out in that State than in any other except Missouri; and *the policy of emancipation will be declared by the first organized body that speaks for Tennessee.* East Tennessee has ever been animated by a sincere hostility to the slave oligarchy of the South. Middle Tennessee has long ceased to grow products that called for slave labor. The mass of slaves has been transferred to the Cotton States, and the institution has existed for years more as a domestic than as an industrial one. It can vanish, *it has vanished*, without shock or deep injury to the resident population of this most rich and highly favored part of the State. In West Tennessee, where cotton has remained a staple, and where Slavery had a strong hold, the events of the war have crushed it out. The marching and countermarching of our armies between Jackson, Corinth, Bolivar, Lagrange and Memphis, has opened the door so wide for the escape of slaves, that all have gone that wished, and those remaining are more nominally than actually in servitude.

Under these circumstances the people of Tennessee will not be slow to perceive their policy and duty. They will cut loose from a dead system of society. They have a higher average of political intelligence and firmness than the citizens of most States in the Southwest, and will be bold in maintaining whatever positions they assume. The latent unionism of the State will come up as a strong ally of the new-born policy of Freedom that must soon be inaugurated.

We feel justified, therefore, in foreshadowing a more rapid regeneration of the State of Tennessee than has been witnessed in any border State, Missouri excepted; and when it does return to the Union, it will be with a fidelity and heartiness worthy of the home of that stern old Unionist, ANDREW JACKSON.

REBEL AND UNION OFFICERS.—The rebels are beginning to clamor for the removal of Gen. BRAGG. The retention of this most unfortunate rebel in command so long, is one of the most inexplicable features of JEFF. DAVIS' military policy. He has been in high position ever since the war began, and has never met with a single success, but has everywhere been followed by bad luck. He began his operations at Pensacola, on the Gulf of Mexico. He was subsequently sent North, and a year ago had an army in Northern Kentucky, but he has been defeated and driven from one point to another, until now it looks likely that he will soon end his rebel military career where he began it, on the shores of the Mexican Gulf.

When one of our Generals loses a single battle, the people instantly demand his decapitation; and the Government has so sharply weeded out unfortunate officers that we have not one in high command now who ever lost a battle.

Negro Soldiers.

Negro soldiers have now been in battles at Port Hudson and at Milliken's Bend in Louisiana, at Helena in Arkansas, at Morris Island in South Carolina, and at or near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. In two of these instances they assaulted fortified positions, and led the assault; in two they fought on the defensive, and in one they attacked rebel infantry. In all of them they acted in conjunction with white troops, and under command of white officers. In some instances they acted with distinguished bravery, and in nearly all they acted as well as could be expected of raw troops. Some of these negroes were from the Cotton States; others from the New-England States, and others from the Slave States of the Northwest. Those who fought at Port Hudson were from New-Orleans; those who fought at Battery Wagner were from Boston; those who fought at Helena and Young's Point were from the river counties of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee; those who fought in the Indian Territory were from Missouri.

The conscription will add considerably to our force of negro soldiers. It will not only apply to the blacks of the Free States, who now probably number half a million, but to the blacks of some of the Slave States. We suppose it will be applied to the free negroes of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, and to the negroes, bond and free, of Tennessee, Louisiana, and such other sections of the Confederacy as may be under our jurisdiction. It may be claimed that the slaves are neither citizens nor inchoate citizens, and consequently do not come under the terms of the Conscription act; but we imagine that the Emancipation Proclamation, and the opinion of Attorney-General BATES, uttered a year ago, in reference to negro citizenship, will bring them within the scope of conscription. Thus the conscription will apply to one-half of all the negroes in the country, or about two millions.

Gen. BANKS has assigned his Corps d'Afrique to garrison duty at Port Hudson; and two other positions on the Mississippi River, Young's Point, opposite Vicksburgh, and Helena, in Arkansas, have negro garrisons, in each case aided by white soldiers. It is a very useful service to which to put the blacks of the Mississippi Valley—the keeping open of the river which their masters closed, and which the chivalry still threaten to shut up by means of artillery and guerrillas. Forty thousand of them would be sufficient to garrison and hold every military point from Cairo to the Belize, and picked bodies of negro cavalry would keep down the guerrillas. Being already acclimated and inured to hardship, they will be more available for service in this section than Northern white soldiers, who, in course of time, would undoubtedly suffer severely from the febrile and other deadly diseases that rage in the lowlands bordering on the Lower Mississippi. But while, even at present, the negro regiments may be properly employed in service such as this, it would be as well not to force them indiscriminately into the more perilous military duties until time and discipline have bred in them the habits and qualities of the soldier. On several occasions lately, they have been put to tests which they are not to be blamed for not enduring.

GEN. PRICE.—There is a story from Missouri that poor old "Daddy PRICE" has applied, through his son, who is himself a repentant rebel officer, to be permitted to come back to Missouri and take the oath of allegiance. The old man is said to be broken in spirits, and greatly disheartened at the prospects of the Confederacy. His misfortunes have been of the most fearful kind. During the first year of the war he acquired a certain notoriety, and achieved a number of startling though valueless successes. But, since the beginning of last year, all his political and military enterprises have proved failures. He has been beaten on every field east of the Mississippi and west of it; his cause is hopeless in his own State; nearly all his old followers have deserted him, and returned to their homes; his services and ability have been contemned by the rebel Government; his property has been confiscated; the State Convention, of which he was a member thirty months ago, has passed a scheme of emancipation for Missouri; and, to cap the climax, on the 4th of July last, he and his army fought a lot of negroes at Helena, in Arkansas; and at the fight he was defeated. This seems to have been the last straw on the back of the Missouri camel. After this there was nothing further to be reached. It might be a fearful thing to take the oath of allegiance; but it could not be so shocking as to be defeated in a standing up fight with a couple of regiments of the children of Ham.

PRICE was a Union man at the opening of the war, and was opposed to the doctrine of secession even after he entered the field. He was merely standing up for Southern Rights, State Rights, and all that sort of thing. Through his agency, though unintentionally, the State of Missouri has now more rights than it ever had before, and the whole South, too, is in a fair way of getting its rights. If Gen. PRICE will now repent of all his sins, take the oath of allegiance, and put on a clean shirt-collar, we will be prepared to listen to his plea and give his case a fair hearing.

A SUGGESTION TO THE REBELS.—JEFF. DAVIS' last conscription ropes into his army every white male between the ages of 18 and 45 years. This is not sweeping enough, however, and the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* "goes one better." It calls upon the Legislature to pass a law conscripting every person between *sixteen* and *sixty*. Why the rebels should stop at these ages, we cannot conjecture. We suggest, to make a neat thing of it, that they conscribe every one between 14 and 80; and after this is enforced, pass another law extending the conscription to all persons between the ages of 10 years and a century. A reserve corps should then be formed of all under 10 and over 100, who should be armed with wooden guns—which article has already rendered the rebels excellent service in this war.

JULY.—What a different state of things there is now at the close of July from that which existed at its beginning. All our armies then were as active as they are now quiescent. The greatest battle and the greatest siege of the war, were then going on—both now happily terminated. The month has been crowded with great events and exciting incidents. Take it for all in all, the month of July, 1863, is the most memorable month in the war.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

I.—What Has Been Done.

It is now two and a half years since this war commenced. Millions of money have been expended and thousands of lives sacrificed. Nevertheless the contest is still raging, and the consumption of men and money is by no means diminishing.

These facts alone are sufficient to call for a careful survey of the past, in order to properly provide for the future, and to avoid the errors which have been committed either in our military organization or in our manner of conducting the war.

This is not strictly a war of the North against the South, or of the Free against the Slave States. While Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri have remained loyal as States, a portion of their population is essentially disloyal; Tennessee and Virginia are much divided in sentiment, and there is a pretty large loyal population in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina. There are some loyal people in the other Southern States, but their number is more than counterbalanced by open and secret traitors at the North.

In estimating the effective strength of the two belligerent parties, at the beginning of the contest, we will include Missouri and Tennessee among the loyal States, and consider Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas as entirely disloyal.

By referring to the census of 1860, we shall find that the total population

In the loyal States was	23,345,000
In the disloyal States	7,993,000
White Males in the loyal States	13,317,000
White Males in the disloyal States	2,378,000
Colored Males in the loyal States	537,000
Colored Males in the disloyal States	1,689,000
Horses in the loyal States	4,447,000
Horses in the disloyal States	1,406,000
Mules and Asses in the loyal States	343,000
Mules and Asses in the disloyal States	581,000
Cattle in the loyal States	16,088,000
Cattle in the disloyal States	9,715,000
Sheep in the loyal States	18,214,000
Sheep in the disloyal States	4,2 9,000
Swine in the loyal States	19,295,000
Swine in the disloyal States	13,167,000
Bushels Wheat in the loyal States	144,446,000
Bushels Wheat in the disloyal States	25,957,000
Bushels Indian Corn in the loyal States	594,374,000
Bushels Indian Corn in the disloyal States	229,917,000
Bushels other Grains in the loyal States	210,354,000
Bushels other Grains in the disloyal States	31,149,000
Cash value of Machinery, &c., in the loyal States	$170,137,000
Cash value of Machinery, &c., in the disloyal States	$75,622,000

It will be seen from these data how vastly superior in all the elements of military power are the loyal over the disloyal States.

However, in estimating the military strength of the two parties in fighting material, we must avoid the common error of basing it entirely on the white male population. The male colored population of the South give to the rebels as much real military strength as an equal number of non-combatant white males gives to the Union Government at the North. They are not only employed in the production of agricultural supplies, but in the manufacture of military munitions, in transportation, in constructing vessels and fortifications, and, in some cases, have actually borne arms in the rebel ranks. The real sources, then, from which the two armies derive their military strength, so far as population is concerned, is

Male population of the Loyal States	13,854,000
Male population of the Disloyal States	4,067,000

In other words, the military resources of the North to the South are, in male population three to one; in horses, three to one; in cattle, two to one; in sheep, four to one; in swine, more than equal; in wheat, five to one; in Indian corn, two to one; in other grains, seven to one, and value of machinery, implements, &c., two to one.

At the beginning of the war the military force of the country was very small, and purposely so scattered as to be of little avail. Many of the officers from the Southern States either deserted or resigned, and joined the rebels. The soldiers, being mostly Northern men or of foreign birth, remained loyal. Our navy was also small and also scattered. Most of the Southern navy officers joined the rebels, but the vessels and crews were saved. The rebels had no army or navy, but they had a number of educated and talented officers of both arms. They were pretty well supplied with military materials, as the traitors of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet had placed them in such positions that they would readily fall into the hands of the insurgents. The same may be said of the forts, revenue vessels, arsenals, public moneys, &c., in the South. So that at the commencement of the struggle the South assumed a strong defensive attitude, with the menas of soon organizing and equipping a large military force. Both parties commenced raising and arming troops about the same time. The rebels, however, at first mustered faster than we did, and very soon had equal, if not superior numbers in the field. Since then our armies have generally been more numerous than theirs.

At the beginning of the war, or when the contest was fairly commenced, the rebels held military possession of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, more than half of Kentucky and Missouri, and a part of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona.

With this brief statement of the position and military strength of the two parties at the beginning of the war, let us endeavor to ascertain the results of the two and a half years' contest which has been waged; or, in other words, to find out *what has been done* during that period.

It could not be supposed, if we considered the character of the war and the means employed, that there would be an unvarying success on either side. Such is not the ordinary course of events. Each party should have calculated on successive victories and successive defeats. To have calculated differently would have been to forget the lessons of history, and to assume an infallibility and superiority on one side or the other, entirely inconsistent with existing facts and the usually checkered course of human affairs. The real success of either party must be measured by the sum of its victories and conquests, after deducting its defeats and losses. Let us measure our operations by this standard.

Our navy, besides the protection it has afforded our commerce upon the high seas, has pretty effectually blockaded the Southern and Gulf coasts, has captured Port Royal and New-Orleans, and accomplished much in opening the Mississippi River. Secession has been prevented in Maryland and Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri. West Virginia has been freed from rebel domination, and organized into a separate Union State. The Potomac River reopened, Norfolk and its navy-yard recaptured, the Eastern coast of North Carolina restored to the Union, a valuable depot for naval and military operations established in South Carolina, Fort Pulaski in Georgia, and Fernandina and St. Augustine in Florida, retaken and reoccupied. In the West the rebels have been driven entirely out of New-Mexico, Arizona, Southern Kansas, Missouri, Northern Arkansas, Kentucky, three-quarters of Tennessee, and one-half of Mississippi. The amount of territory thus reconquered and reoccupied by the Union armies is more than two hundred thousand square miles. The country so reconquered and reoccupied is as large as Austria or France, or the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and twice as large as Great Britain, or Prussia, or Italy.

But the most important thing of all is the reopening of the Mississippi River, from its sources to its mouth. In addition to the commercial importance of this great highway and natural outlet of the products of the Western States, its possession by the Union forces cuts rebeldom completely in two, thus separating and isolating the enemy's forces and territory west of that river, which, in a military point of view, is worth to us more than twenty bastard capitals, like Richmond.

The rebels fully appreciate the importance of these acquisitions by the Union forces. They already charge their own rulers with inefficiency, and accuse their Generals of treason to their own treasonable cause. Their cry of disappointment very nearly resembles the wail of despair. And their rulers, in order to divert attention from the actual condition of the rebel cause, resort to raids, great and small, into the loyal States, laying waste the country which they may chance to temporarily occupy in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky and Indiana. In undertaking these raids, they very well knew that they could lead to no important military results, but they hoped thereby to divert the attention of their despairing friends at home, and to enlist the sympathies of their Copperhead friends in the North.

But there are not a few in the loyal States who do not appreciate these results, who think that with the means at its disposal the Government of the Union ought to have, ere this, "bagged the rebel armies," and entirely "crushed the rebellion." Without stopping to consider what has been done, they are continually crying, *Why has not more been done?*

We are not disposed to attribute this cry entirely to the instigations of Northern traitors, or of the Copperhead Peace party, whose sole religion consists in opposition to the existing Administration and encouragement to the rebels, who rejoice at our defeats and mourn over those of the rebels; who delight in the success of rebel raids, and who are unable to conceal their delight at any reverse of the Union forces. If the spirit of fault-finding were confined exclusively to this class, we should not attempt to enlighten their ignorance, for they perversely and willfully shut their eyes to the truth. We are not so quixotic as to attempt to stem the tide of party parasites. We have not the slightest desire to argue with them, or to attempt to refute their statements, no matter how absurd or false these statements may be.

But there is a class of really honest and loyal men who think that the Government ought to have accomplished more than it has, who sincerely ask the question, *why has not more been done?* It will give us pleasure to converse with such people plainly and frankly. Having stated, in as brief terms as possible, the relative military means of the two parties at the beginning of the contest, and what the Union armies have accomplished in the last two years and a-half, we will proceed in our next number to show why, in our opinion, more has not been done. MILES.

The Returning of Fugitive Slaves.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 30.

To prevent further misapprehension regarding the scope of the act of Congress of March last, prohibiting officers and soldiers in the service of the United States returning fugitive slaves, Gen SCHOFIELD has issued an order declaring that it extends to all the troops of this Department, including the enrolled militia in active service.

Launch of a Gunboat.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 30.

The gunboat *Winonski* was successfully launched, to-day, at the Charleston Navy-yard.

SALE OF A PRIZE STEAMER.—N. A. THOMPSON & Co. sold at auction on Saturday last, the prize steamer *Cherokee*, with her fixtures, to Capt. R. B. FORBES, for $38,100 cash to-day. The *Cherokee* is an iron screw vessel, of 500 tons burden, formerly known as the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, but at the time of her capture she hailed from Charleston, S. C. She has two powerful engines, and is represented as a fast sailing vessel.—*Boston Journal, July 27.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Eleventh Corps to be Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-night say the Eleventh corps is to be broken up. The First division will go with Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, who takes command of the Second corps. The Second division will be incorporated with the Twelfth corps, and the other (CARL SCHURZ's) has an independent position to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock.

There have been no important field operations for some time past. Our cavalry have been reconnoitering the country between Warrenton and Culpepper. They have met only small scouting parties of the enemy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

No exchange of prisoners has taken place since the 8th of June. The cause of the suspension is owing to the difficulties existing between the Union and rebel authorities in relation to the exchange of officers. At present the rebel prisoners in our hands are scattered over the country in every direction, and it will require some time to collect them together at the points designated for the delivery of such as have been exchanged or paroled. Gen. MEREDITH, so recently appointed Commissioner of Exchange, is completing arrangements whereby an early exchange of all our prisoners will be effected, and it is hoped will secure the release of Col. STREIGHT and his officers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Brig.-Gen. DUFFIE has been assigned to the Department of the West. He will at once proceed to Ohio, and take command of all the cavalry in that Department. Capt. E. O. BURLING, of Brooklyn, and Capt. R. E. HADDEN, of Ohio, accompany him—the former as Assistant Adjutant General, and the latter as Aide-de-Camp.

THE DRAFT.

It is understood that cavalry as well as infantry regiments now in the field, will be filled up to their maximum by the conscripts now being drafted.

THE CONDITION OF CAPT. DAHLGREN.

Capt DAHLGREN, formerly of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, who was wounded at Hagerstown, has had his foot amputated, and is to-day very low.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

A Board has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis to examine officers applying for commissions in the Indian regiments, now being raised in the Indian territory.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Two hundred and ninety wounded soldiers, from the late fight at Manassas Gap, arrived here this evening from Warrenton.

CHEAPNESS OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

A recent sale of negroes in Montgomery County, Maryland, illustrates the comparative worthlessness of slave property in that State. Seven likely, full-grown young negroes brought in all *one hundred and twenty-six dollars*, an average of only eighteen dollars a head. Before the war the same negroes were worth on an average, $1,800 apiece.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner DOLE will, next month, visit Kansas to make arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State as provided for by act of Congress.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, in a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, earnestly recommends a speedy removal of the wandering bands of Indians in the northern central portion of that State. He says:

"I deem it but justice to myself to say that, to the extent which the existing circumstances seemed to require last year, I acted by distributing, at convenient points, and to proper parties, for border defence, some 2,000 stand of arms, which had the desired effect of assuring the alarmed settlers for a time. The case seems now to have assumed a more serious aspect, and I earnestly invoke the immediate attention of the Government authorities."

Accompanying the letter of the Governor, is a communication signed by Hon. J. T. KINGSTON, formerly State Senator of Wisconsin, urging the Governor to take immediate steps for their removal, as it will be impossible to keep the settlers much longer from commencing an indiscriminate massacre of all of the Winnebago Indians living in that State.

INTERCOURSE WITH NEW-ORLEANS.

Direct intercourse between the loyal Western States and New Orleans is authorized on giving bonds; while trade at intermediate places continues as heretofore, by special permit, under the regulations of the Treasury Department.

An agent has been sent to Gen. GRANT to confer with him upon the subject of removing the existing restrictions on the commerce of the Mississippi River.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. CHAUNCEY D. GRISWOLD, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. J. C. THOMPSON, Terre Haute, Indiana.

DISMOUNTED CAVALRYMEN.

Within a few days past more than 2,000 cavalry men, representing every regiment in the Army of the Potomac, have arrived here for horses to take the place of those damaged by late excessive service.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

G. B. NEWTON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

UNSTAMPED PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

The following important circular on the liability of dealers offering for sale any unstamped proprietary articles after Sept. 30, 1863, has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

Attention is called to Section 27 of the act of March 3, 1863, amendatory to the Excise law:

"SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the 30th of September, 1863, any of the articles named in Schedule C of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said act is required."

It will be seen that after Sept. 30, 1863, *all* the articles named in Schedule C must be duly stamped before being offered for sale; and dealers offering for sale any such articles unstamped, will subject themselves to the penalties prescribed in sections 107, 108, and 109 of the Excise law.

Assessors and Collectors are requested to note and report all violations of this provision within their respective districts.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Morgan's Raid.

A SHREWD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL DODGE ON THE PART OF THE GUERRILLA LEADER.

From the Cleveland Herald, July 29.

JOHN MORGAN, the Kentucky raider, is reported to have perpetrated many "little jokes" on the people in the course of his John Gilpin raid through Indiana and Ohio, but none of them exceeds in audacious humor that one which is connected with his capture.

When JOHN took a hurried departure from Salinesville, with three or four hundred followers, he followed a road that, near West Point, traversed two sides of a right angle. On this road he picked up a Capt. BURBICK, a thoroughgoing "Peace Democrat," who lived in the neighborhood, and who went with MORGAN either as a prisoner or a guide, it is unknown which, but unaccompanied by any Federal soldiers.

Near West Point, MORGAN suddenly came on Maj. RUE, with a party of Kentucky cavalry, who had come by a cross road, and thus headed off the rebels. As soon as MORGAN saw him, he sent a flag of truce to Maj. RUE, demanding the surrender of that officer and his command. The Major failed to see the point of the little joke, and dispatched a flag of truce to MORGAN, demanding *his* surrender, a demand which was rendered of more weight by the sudden approach of another Federal force in MORGAN's rear. Thus situated, the great raider found his position to be no joke, so he gravely informed Maj. RUE that he had previously surrendered to Capt. BURBICK, on condition that they should be taken to Cincinnati and paroled. The joke of one man "surrounding" and capturing MORGAN and his four hundred men was of so stupendous a nature that for a moment Maj. RUE was completely overwhelmed by it. Recovering himself, he sternly informed MORGAN that unless he and his command surrendered immediately and unconditionally, the Federal force should at once fire into them. This brought MORGAN to his senses, and the surrender was made. Soon after, Gen. SHACKLEFORD rode up, and MORGAN and his Staff departed under Gen. S.'s charge.

Nothing more was heard of MORGAN's "surrender" to the lone Captain of militia until last evening, when a dispatch was received from Gov. TOD, inquiring for "Capt. BURBICK." Prompt intelligence was sent to the Governor, informing him of the true condition of things, so that it is scarcely possible that MORGAN's little joke at West Point will enable him to escape a prisoner's fate.

John Morgan's Men.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30.

Squads of MORGAN's men are being brought into Columbus by the citizens and military. There are now 1,300 at Camp Chase. MORGAN will be removed to Columbus this morning, and confined in the Penitentiary.

JOHN MORGAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30.

MORGAN and several of his officers arrived at Columbus this afternoon, and were lodged in the Penitentiary. After searching and bathing they were conducted to cells, where they will be confined according to the rules of that institution.

Naval Movements.

UNITED STATES CORPS OF MARINES.

Col. HARRIS, commanding the United States Corps of Marines, has arrived here on his annual tour of inspection. All the troops at the barracks, numbering at present over five hundred, and on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, as well as those waiting here for transportation to Charleston, will be mustered in battle array to be examined.

The Marine corps numbers at present some 3,000 men. It consisted of only 1,000 before the war broke out, but its usefulness soon led to its increase. The soldiers of the corps are Regulars, in the strictest sense of the word, and constitute one of the most efficient and valuable portions of our military force. The corps has now one Colonel Commandant, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, eighteen Captains, twenty-eight First Lieutenants, twenty-nine Second Lieutenants, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, two Captains and a First Lieutenant on the retired list.

STEAMER CONDEMNED.

An official survey was held on board the United States steamer *Yonkers* at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Wednesday. The vessel being worthless, was condemned by the Board, and a report of the circumstance being sent to Washington, Secretary WELLES has instructed Admiral PAULDING to empty the ship, and sell her at public auction. It will be done in a few days. The *Yonkers* was purchased some two years since, and has performed average duty during that time.

LAUNCH OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

The *Mahoning*, a steam revenue cutter, was launched Wednesday afternoon, from the ship-yard of JOHN W. LYNN, Philadelphia. The cutter is 130 feet in length, 27 feet beam, and 11½ feet depth of hold. She is made of Delaware white oak, and is diagonally iron-braced. On board the vessel were a number of ladies, many officers of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and other invited guests. The vessel was christened by Miss REBECCA B. THOMAS, daughter of Col. W. B. THOMAS, Collector of that Port.

SALE OF A PRIZE.

The prize schooner *Emma* was sold Wednesday afternoon, at the foot of Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, by order of the United States Marshal. The *Emma* was captured, off Mosquito Inlet, by the United States schooner *Yara*. The cargo of the vessel will be sold to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA.

The United States steamer *Augusta*, Commander E. G. PARROTT, from a cruise, and last from Philadelphia July 13, arrived at this port last evening, and proceeded to the Navy-yard. She left Port Royal July 6, having on board Admiral DUPONT and Staff as passengers, and arrived at Newcastle, Del., on the afternoon of the 9th, where the Admiral left. She sailed from the capes of Delaware July 14, and has been cruising on the coast since from Montauk to Cape Cod, and to the eastward and southward of these localities; has boarded a number of vessels, but had heard nothing of any privateers. Quite a number of barrels of lard have been picked up on No Man's Island, somewhat burned; they were marked "J. H. Talford & Co.," "Layfayette," "Parkes." On the 19th the *Augusta* passed a schooner; mainmast 56 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, masthead painted white; the heel was much burned. Gay Head was then bearing N. N. E., distant 45 miles. Following is a list of the *Augusta's* officers:

Commander, E. G. PARROTT; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Thos. C. Bowen; Acting Masters, R. J. Holley, J. S. Watson and Nathan B. Heath; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Martin Duane; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Nick Pindell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Marshall G. Chevers; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Augustus Barnum; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, Rufus Burton and Wm. C. Swift; Acting Master's Mates, James N. Johnston, Joseph W. North and Wm. G. Campbell; Captain's Clerk, Joseph Foster; Acting Gunner, John Wrau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States gunboat *Mahaska* will leave this port to-day for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She is commanded by Capt. CRAYTON, U. S. N.

The prize steamer *Neptune*, which was purchased by the Navy Department some time since, is about to be sent to Washington for alteration. She will probably be converted into a gunboat.

The crew of the iron-clad Monitor *Lehigh* were transferred on board the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, while the former vessel is undergoing repairs.

The crew of the prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which arrived here in the United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, from Philadelphia, were turned over to the United States Marshal yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and conveyed to New-York to be dealt with according to law.

Mott's Cavalry and the Mob.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in the letter from Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, Police Commissioners, to Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN, the following paragraph:

"On Thursday afternoon Col. MOTT, under orders, as we suppose, of Gens. SANDFORD or WOOL, had a contest with the mob in the vicinity of Gramercy Park. (Twenty-second-street and Second avenue,) was driven from the ground, had a Sergeant killed, and left the body among the enemy. Col. MOTT applied to this department for aid. You ordered an expedition in response to that application, under Capt. PUTNAM, who recovered the body of the dead Sergeant, and followed up the mob, inflicting severe chastisement on the rioters."

I beg leave, in justice to the men and officers of my command to say that we were not driven back by the mob at Gramercy Park, and that we did not lose a Sergeant killed, and left in the hands of the mob. The Sergeant that was killed and left in the hands of the mob belonged to the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, at that time under command of Col. DAVIS. This contest with the mob occurred hours previously to our fight at Gramercy Park. He was one of a detachment of about fifty men, under Lieut. GRAY, Thirteenth New-York cavalry, who were sent to Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, and in falling back was killed, unknown to the officer, and left behind. I did apply to Gen. WOOL for reinforcements, and was ordered by him to Gen. H. BROWN for them. Capt. PUTNAM was sent to Gramercy-park, but arrived after the trouble was over. Having received information of needing a force in Twenty-second-street, I directed him there, and he most gallantly carried out his orders, dispersing the mob, capturing nine men and arms, and bringing back the body of the Sergeant of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry. The mistake of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, in stating that my command was driven off the ground, leaving a dead man in the hands of the mob, is injustice to men who unflinchingly did their duty.

I beg leave to add that in no case were my men forced to fall back by the mob. Most respectfully,

THOS. P. MOTT,
Colonel commanding cavalry in New-York.

Claims for Damages for Riot.

No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Thursday, July 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Claims against the City for damages caused during the riot," the following passage occurs:

"The law of 1855, in respect to payment of damages caused during a riot, makes both cities and counties responsible, and requires notice of a claim after the expiration of twenty days from the time of the damage, and also requires a lapse of three months before a suit can be commenced."

This being entirely incorrect, and calculated to mislead some of your readers, allow me to say that the law of 1855 is wholly silent on the subject of a "*claim*," but expressly declares that "*no action* shall be maintained under the provisions of this act, *unless the same shall be brought within three months after the loss or injury*."

The Laws of 1860 (chap. 379) require that, in the City of New-York, the *claim* be presented to the *Comptroller* for adjustment; that after the expiration of *twenty days from the presentment of such claim*, a *second demand* in writing be made upon *said Comptroller*, and if he then neglects or refuses to make an adjustment or payment, a *suit* may be commenced, the complaint in which must contain an allegation that these provisions of the law just cited have been complied with; such suit to be brought within three months after the loss, as above stated. G. M.

Delay in the Draft.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You ask, "Why does not the Government complete the draft in this City?" I answer, because but few, if any, of the Districts are in a condition to do it.

Three of the six Districts are without a building to transact business in, *nor can one be had*—every owner or agent refusing to hire for such purposes. The members of the several Boards of Enrollment (at least such as have been burnt out) have worked faithfully to secure places for business purposes, but up to this hour not one of them have succeeded.

It is not necessary to "wash dirty linen before the world," nor is it necessary to haul public officers "over the coals" for that which they cannot prevent.

ONE THAT KNOWS.

Gen. Wool to Col. Winslow.

TROY, N. Y., July 29, 1863.

SIR: For your communication of the 25th inst., received the 27th, containing a detailed account of your services, as well as of other officers and citizens, in quelling the recent riot in the City of New-York, I tender you my thanks.

For your gallant conduct, and all who took part with you in their efforts to quell the riot, are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens, and especially the wounded, among whom was Col. JARDINE, who was seriously injured. Being all citizens, who in a very few hours were organized under your command, "at the Arsenal, Seventh-avenue," whence they were stationed three days and nights patrolling the avenues, and dispersing the mob at such places as they had collected, will no less be remembered than appreciated by a grateful people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

To CLEVELAND WINSLOW, Colonel Fifth N. Y. V.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

The Case of Mr. R. R. Belshaw—The Cause of the Removal of the British Consul at Richmond.

The maltreatment of Mr. R. R. BELSHAW, the Englishman whose case has recently excited discussion in the British Parliament, was, it seems, the remote cause of the dismissal by JEFF. DAVIS of Mr. MOORE, the British Consul at Richmond. Mr. MOORE reached England by the *Scotia* on her last trip out, and the circumstances of his dismissal are thus stated by the Birmingham *Post*:

"A case which calls for particular inquiry was mentioned in the House of Commons on Friday. In reply to a question, Mr. LAYARD said that 'torture in the strict sense of the word' had been applied to Mr. BELSHAW, a British subject, to make him serve in the army of the Confederate States of America. Mr. BELSHAW went to live in Alabama. In April he was called upon to serve in the Southern army. He refused, and then certain persons, 'apparently acting under the general instructions of the Confederate authorities,' deliberately tortured him into compliance. The torture, it appears, consisted in half-drowning the unfortunate man. Three times, after as many successive refusals to enter the army, he was 'dipped into a tank of water.' On being dipped into the water a fourth time, he consented to serve under protest, 'in order to save his life.' of course such a case as this could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and fortunately the means of dealing officially with it were close at hand. Lord LYONS, being accredited to the Federal Government, could, of course, do nothing; but Mr. MOORE, the British Consul, remained at Richmond, his *exequatur* or license from the Federals being acknowledged by the Confederates. Mr. MOORE vigorously called the attention of the Southern Government to the acts of cruelty perpetrated on British subjects; but so little were they disposed to listen to him or to do justice, that the only result was the withdrawal of his license to officiate as Consul at Richmond, and his ultimate expulsion from Confederate territory. As to poor Mr. BELSHAW, nothing more has been heard of him. He may have been killed in battle, or have died in hospital. For aught the Government knows, he may be shut up close in a Southern prison; or, being left in the hands of people who evidently set no great value upon human life—especially in the case of 'a Yankee' or a British subject—he may have been tortured to death. All Mr. LAYARD has to say is that the Government cannot tell where the unfortunate man is; 'nothing has been heard of him since the statement of Mr. MOORE was received.' But though the Government knows nothing more than the bare facts of this special case, Mr. LAYARD distinctly states that 'numerous similar cases have been brought under our notice, but these cases have generally occurred at a distance from Richmond.' The Confederate authorities, he adds, 'have expressed regret that they should have taken place.' But whatever regret these authorities may "express," it does not seem that the feeling is either very deep or effective, for the British Consul was turned out of Richmond merely because he ventured to remonstrate against the brutal and illegal treatment to which British subjects are compelled to submit. That this interference was imperatively required is proved by Mr. LAYARD's statements. Indeed, the honorable gentleman declares that so many British subjects were imprisoned for refusing to serve in the Confederate army that a Committee of the Confederate Assembly was appointed to inquire into their treatment. The expulsion of our Consul for venturing to remonstrate against what our own Government describes as an act of 'torture in the strict sense of the word,' shows that very little justice is to be hoped for as the result of any Congressional Committee. The complaints of illegality against the Federals, of which so much was said some time ago, fade into insignificance in comparison with this lawlessness of the South. In all cases in the North, redress has been promptly granted on the first complaint, but it appears that in the South, a simple remonstrance against the "torture" of a British subject is followed by the immediate expulsion of the Consul who ventured to do his duty both as a diplomatic agent and an Englishman. With this mere record of the facts we dismiss, for the present, a subject which must undergo discussion in Parliament at an early date."

The *Post*, it will be observed, states that the Confederate authorities expressed regret for the treatment which Mr. BELSHAW received. How much truth there is in this statement, may be gathered from the following report in the Mobile *Advertiser* of proceedings which took place in that city when Mr. BELSHAW was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*:

BELSHAW is an Irishman, and came to this country from Dublin, with his family, consisting of a sister and mother, in 1852. They had lost their father in 1836, and four years before their departure from Dublin for the United States, a brother had preceded them to this country and settled in Montgomery, engaging in the grocery business and land speculations. This brother became very prosperous. They were further induced to leave their country, by the fact that their physician advised them that it was eminently unfavorable to the hereditary disease of the family, consumption. They left in a body, and came to Brooklyn, New-York, where they lived till their Montgomery brother died. In the meantime, the sister, in order to qualify herself for inheriting her brother's property, had become naturalized. On the death of their brother they removed to Montgomery, and the petitioner, after trying to establish himself in his brother's business by buying out his surviving partners, finally went into the jewelry business, in which he continued up to the time of his conscription.

Various other facts were established by the Confederate States, such as that he acted as administrator, made deeds to real estate, &c.

On the part of the petitioner, his frequent and consistent declarations were shown, to the effect that he adhered to his nationality with pride—never intended to become an American citizen, &c., and it was not pretended that he had ever voted in this country.

Upon these facts, Judge JONES decided that, notwithstanding that the petitioner was a foreigner and had sincerely made these declarations of attachment to his country, he had, nevertheless, changed his domicil of origin or nativity, and acquired a new one in the Confederate States. He read authority to show that though the petitioner might have had "a floating and indefinite intention" to return, at some future period, to his native country, this was not sufficient to countervail the clear proof afforded by the history of the case of the change of domicil.

The petitioner, whose case was heard on *habeas corpus*, was, therefore, remanded to the custody of the conscribing officer, and his conscription of him sustained.

The petitioner was represented by Messrs. WINTER and JUDGE—the Government by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., the District-Attorney of the Confederate States.

THE TURF.

The Opening Trotting Match on the Union Course, L. I.

This event took place yesterday, and although the weather was threatening, which no doubt prevented numbers from venturing out, yet there was a numerous attendance of the patrons of the trotting courses, and quite a number by the cars on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, which were faithfully run according to the announcement in the advertisements—a point which will be as well attended to hereafter by the new President and Superintendent of the road, for the convenience of the visitors to the future trots on the course, as it has been on the present occasion.

The race yesterday was between Mr. HENRY DATER's black stallion *Henry Clay*, driven by D. TALLMAN, and Mr. FELTER's bay gelding *Nutwood*, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF. *Henry Clay* was the favorite at 5 to 4 previous to the first heat, which he won, and 5 to 2 after winning the second heat; but he lost the third and fourth heats, and was drawn before starting for the fifth heat, *Nutwood* winning the race after a fine contest, which equaled *Flora Temple's* best races in point of interest and speed, taking into consideration the weights and high wind—*Clay* carrying a wagon and driver weighing 300 pounds, and *Nutwood* the same at 265 pounds. The track was never in better condition, and the new fence is very substantial, and when the stands are completed, the old Union Course, need only to get good horses, and its managers to act in good faith with the public, and it will be as well patronised as formerly whenever a good trotting match is announced. Certainly the proceedings yesterday is a good augury for the future.

The First Heat.—*Nutwood* had the inside, and a neck and neck race took place to the quarter mile, soon after which *Nutwood* broke up, and lost four lengths at the half mile, gradually reducing it to two lengths as he crossed the score, behind *Clay*.

Second Heat.—An even start, and neck and neck race without a break throughout, and *Clay* passed the score but half a length in front, after as pretty a contest as was ever seen.

Third Heat—*Nutwood* broke up at the start, and lost four lengths at the quarter-pole. A splendid burst of speed and square trotting gradually reduced the distance to a length at the three-quarter-pole, and by a tremendous struggle he passed the Judges' stand half a length in advance of *Clay*.

Fourth Heat—*Nutwood* went away with the lead just after starting, and was never approached, and beat *Clay* by several lengths at the score; both pulling up as they approached the Judges' stand. After which, the owner of *Henry Clay* finding him amiss, withdrew him.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 265 lbs 2 2 1 1 1

TALLMAN names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs ...... 1 1 2 2 dr.

Time.	Quarter mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
1st ht.	38s.	1:16	2:37
2d ht.	39	1:16½	2:33
3d ht.	37½	1:14	2:33½
4th ht.	37	1:15	2:36

Trotting on Fashion Course.

To-day, *Thunder*, *Wm. Miner*, and *Biddy McGee* trot for a purse and stake.

A YOUNG GIRL SHOT IN WORTH-STREET.—BRIDGET GILROY, a young girl thirteen years of age, was shot last night at No. 100 Worth-street, by a man named FRANCIS FITZPATRICK. It is stated that FITZPATRICK was in the place engaged in conversation with some of the female occupants of the place, and that he became enraged at something that was said, and discharged a pistol into the party, the ball from which struck Miss GILROY in the forehead and passed out near the ear. The wound is a very severe but not fatal one. The girl resides at No. 53 Mulberry-street and was at the above place on a visit. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Officer JOHN WALKSON, of the Sixth Precinct arrested FITZPATRICK and locked him up. He will be brought up at the Tombs this morning, for examination.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—The annual exhibition-drill of the Cadets of Gen. LOCKWOOD's military school at Tarrytown, will take place at their encampment, near Tarrytown, to-day.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines supplied from office No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st., New-York, by J. T. ELLIS. Silk, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., for Sewing-Machines. Operators and Machines sent out by the day or week. Family Sewing. Machines repaired and to let.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Electrical
DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.
Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., New-York, is now introducing his important discovery in the use of Electricity for the cure of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

PURDY—ZEBLEY.—At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., Mr. LEMUEL R. PURDY and Miss ANNIE C. ZEBLEY.

STURGES—FULLER.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 29, by Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., FREDERICK STURGES and MARY REED, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller.

DIED.

CONWAY.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 28, FREDERICK B., only son of Rev. T. W. and Eliza J. Conway, aged 5 weeks.

CHAPIN.—In Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., HARVEY HARRIOT, son of A. W. and Elizabeth Chapin, aged 8 months.

DUNN.—On board of the *Minnehaha*, on voyage from Vicksburgh, JOHN P. DUNN, war correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, leaving a widowed mother, and a numerous circle of mourning friends, in the 25th year of his age.

His remains have arrived at his late residence, No. 92 3d-st., Williamsburgh, where the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, Friday, July 31.

DU BOIS.—On Wednesday, July 29, EVA VAN VECHTEN, only child of Cornelius H. and Matilda Du Bois, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 186 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—Killed, at the assault on Fort Wagner, on Saturday, July 18, Lieut. ROBERT S. EDWARDS, 48th New-York Volunteers, of Brooklyn, youngest son of the late Ogden E. Edwards, aged 25 years.

GRIFFIN.—In Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, CHARLES DE FOREST GRIFFIN, son of the late Charles A. Griffin, of this City, and grandson of the late David C. De Forest, of New-Haven, Conn., in the 21st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, July 30, GEORGE HAMILTON, infant son of John and Anne Hamilton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Friday afternoon, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

KISSAM.—In Milton, N. Y., on Monday, July 27, of cholera infantum, MARY LOUISE, only child of Dr. Geo. C. and Louise Kissam, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 11 months and 16 days.

MARK.—In Bloomfield, N. J., at the residence of his grandfather, C. L. Baldwin, on Monday, July 27, GEORGE DONALD, infant son of William S. and Josephine W. Mark, of Allentown, Penn., aged 11 months and 17 days.

Funeral at Bloomfield, on Thursday afternoon, July 30, at 4 o'clock.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, MABEL, daughter of R. C. and E. V. Moffat, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from No. 82 Clinton-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 1. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ODELL.—On Thursday, July 30, EMMA H., infant daughter of Moses G. and Harriet A. Odell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 174 East 9th-st., to-day, (Friday,) July 31, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

SHARP.—On Thursday morning, July 30, GEORGE, infant son of Alexander H. and Jeannette C. Sharp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 306 Dean-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—At No. 62 East 19th-st., on Thursday morning, July 30, from wounds received while leading his brigade in the attack on Fort Wagner, (Charleston Harbor,) Brig.-Gen. GEORGE C. STRONG, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the friends of his father-in-law, William A. Budd, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

UPJOHN.—On Wednesday, July 29, GRACE DEGEN, infant child of Richard M. and Emma D. Upjohn, aged 7 months.

The burial service will be read at the house, on Friday, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, of disease of the heart, MARY, wife of Thomas Walsh.

Her remains were placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, a few hours before her husband's return with the 52d regiment from Pennsylvania.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 405.—July 30, 1863.
40, 32, 43, 23, 2, 48, 18, 36, 16, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 406.—July 30, 1863.
33, 10, 70, 64, 66, 53, 23, 58, 32, 26, 63, 12, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

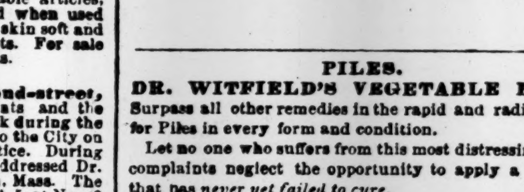
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of July 14, 1863, No. 23,919 drew $100,000, No. 5,564 drew $50,000, No. 20,275 drew $30,000, No. 19,776 drew $10,000, No. 10,555 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
And our late Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
Mr. Haws used to say that he was never without a bottle of Relief by his bedside, and the taxpayers of New-York must often, like ourselves, have seen a bottle of this medicine standing on his table in the Comptroller's office. He was liable to sudden attacks of rush of blood to the head; when so affected, he would at once swallow a dose of the Relief, bathe his head with it, and snuff its strong odor as a restorative. It never failed to relieve him.
If the reader of this should ever see a man suffering from a sun-stroke, he will observe how soon the head and hands become cold, though the day may be sultry hot. Let him instantly run for a bottle of Radway's Relief, bathe with it the head, hands, feet and legs of the sufferer, as high as the knees, for circulation is suspended in the extremities, his brain congested, his heart almost paralyzed, and the circulation suspended.
Even when the patient has lost consciousness, this treatment will revive him. If he can only be got to take a dose—*double dose*, of this elixir, he is certain to live; make haste in these cases, for minutes incline the scales of life. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF equalizes the circulation, and cures quickly all complaints of the bowels and stomach. The great French physician Raspail said it was the most reliable medicine known in the world in cases requiring immediate assistance.
RADWAY & Co.,
No. 87 Maiden-lane.

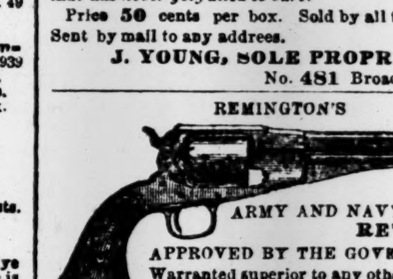
DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE COLORED People's Relief Fund received since last report, 28th July:

Henry Sheldon	$30	Angell & Co.	$10
John Mayell	25	James K. Ford	20
Chas. N. Talbot	50	S. J. L., Bangor	1
J. L. Worth	10	D. M. D.	20
J. Simpson, West-st	5	Chas. M. Connolly & Co.	100
J. W. Clowes	10	Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	100
Caldwell & Morris	50	E. K.	10
W. H. Tallcott	50	F. H. Harrison	15
F. W. Worth	50	Geo. J. Strong	50
E. R. Ware	50	Dowley Corners & Co.	100
J. W. C. Leveridge	25	The waiters of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	113
Cash	10		
Z., Cash	10		
Caroline F. Whitney	20	Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Long Island	29
A. C. Banker, Brooklyn	5		
A. Cash	5	J. K. W.	5
Little Jim	25	Wilson & Cammann	25
H. C. Cutter	3	The N. Y. *Tribune*	200
Miss Mathilde Raster	5	An unknown friend	5
E. & J. Willetts & Co	50	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Jay	50
E. Parmly	100	J. W. Hubbard	1
J. L. Leonard, Lowville, N. Y.	50	H. G.	30
		G. W. Wooster	5
Mrs. Colon & Miss Wilkes	30	Henry Colt & Son	100
Burdett & Everitt	100	J. M. Q.	10
T. A.	1	From Rahway, N. J.	110
S. L. Fearing's Church, Rivington-st.	22	Mites from sundry poor	6
		G. C. W., Jr.	5

Total	$1,912 95
Previously acknowledged	30,334 84
Total to date	$32,247 79

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

OUR NEW MAJOR-GENERAL.—THE character of GEORGE G. MEADE, M. G. C.—with a life-like Portrait, according to Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy—How to Estimate Character—Judging a Man by one Defect—Pitt and Nelson, Goldsmith and the Monkey.
ADMIRAL ANDREW H. FOOTE—His Likeness and Character.
NATIONAL TYPES—William Cobbett, the Englishman, his Portrait, Character, and Sketch of His Life.
PHRENOLOGY AND THE POETS—Some interesting illustrations. LIONS—Their Habits—How they get their Supper. REPUBLICAN MANNERS—The Art of Good Behavior.
WHAT CAN I DO BEST? Choice of Pursuits; Shall we Flog our Children? To Correspondents—Negroes—Position when Sleeping—Justice—Stammering—Marriage—Gray Hair—Clergymen's Sons, &c., in the August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. OLIPHANT.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
HEART AND CROSS.
BY MRS. OLIPHANT,
Author of "Margaret Maitland," "Laird of Norlaw," etc.
16mo, paper covers, 30 cents; cloth, 60 cents.
Being Number Three of our NEW STANDARD SERIES OF POPULAR FICTION.
Our "Standard Series" includes the best works by the best authors, in cheap, neat, convenient and readable volumes—suitable for the parlor, the rail-car, the watering place, the sea-side!
Paper covers, 16mo, 30 cts. each. Also, in cloth, 60 cts.
PREVIOUSLY ISSUED:
I.
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH.
BY MISS THACKERAY.
A most charming story by a daughter of Thackeray, the Novelist.
II.
NANETTE AND HER LOVERS.
BY TALBOT GWYNNE,
Author of "The School for Fathers."
A very pleasing story—pure, simple, vivid in characters and scenes.
Other works are in preparation.
JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
TWO IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORKS.
I.
HEAT, CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION.—Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S., &c. One thick vol., 12mo, with 101 illustrations. Cloth, $2.
"The present volume appears at a very opportune moment. In nothing has the present generation witnessed such marvelous progress as in the elucidation of the nature, connections and laws of Forces. The Philosophy of Forces is now undergoing the same remarkable transition that Astronomy underwent in the age of Newton, and the new views have found a fit and able exposition in the gifted associate of Faraday, the young Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of England.
The present work, published a few months since in London, and already translated into several languages, consists of twelve lectures delivered before the Royal Institution. The author, himself celebrated as a discoverer—an ingenious and fertile experimenter, a bold but disciplined thinker, a vivid, fiery, and imaginative speaker, and dealing with the most splendid generalizations and the grandest phenomena of nature was listened to with the profoundest attention by crowds of the intellectual élite of London. The new views of the nature of heat, its connections with the other forms of force and the sublime part it plays in the scheme of Nature, views which have been but recently adopted in the scientific world, are here for the first time brought forward, and illustrated with a resource of experiment, a brilliancy of illustration, and a clearness and eloquence of style for which Prof. Tyndall is unequaled.
The experiments are new and original and so graphically described, that they pass before the reader's eyes as if he were sitting in the lecture-room."—*Prof. E. L. Youmans.*
"No one can read Dr. TYNDALL's book without being impressed with the intensity of the author's conviction of the truth of the theory which it is his object to illustrate, or with the boldness with which he confronts the difficulties which he encounters. * * * * *
Dr. TYNDALL's is the first work in which the undulatory or mechanical theory of heat had been placed in a popular light; but we are sure that no one, however profound his knowledge upon the subject of which it treats, will rise from its perusal without a feeling that he has been both gratified and instructed in a high degree while reading its papers."—*London Reader.*
"A marked and most encouraging feature of the more recent issues of the Press is the large number of works of a 'solid' and practical character. The one before us is among the most excellent and seasonable. It is made up of a series of brilliant lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. The author attempts to bring the rudiments of a new philosophy within the reach of a person of ordinary intelligence and culture. He treats of Heat in all its various and wonderful manifestations; its generation and consumption in mechanical processes; its conception as a molecular motion; its relation to ordinary matter; the constitution of the sun, possible sources of his energy, &c., &c. The author treats his subject with the hand of a master."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
II.
A SUPPLEMENT TO URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES—Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F. R. S., F. S. S., &c. One very large volume, royal 8vo., pp. 1,096. Illustrated with 700 engravings. Cloth, $6; or in sheep binding, $7.
"This dictionary has long been considered a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats. The work, although announced as merely 'supplementary,' is really a continuation of and improvement on the original Treatise. It treats of much that was omitted in the latter; and corrects many of the errors which the progress of scientific discoveries has long brought to light. Its purpose is to furnish a work of reference on all points connected with the subjects in its designs; to give the scientific student the most exact details of those manufactures which include the application of the discovery of physics or chemistry; to include so much science as may render the philosophy of manufactures at once intelligible, and enable the technical man to appreciate the value of abstract research. The work is a monument of industry and learning. Among the list of contributors are many of the savans of Great Britain. Many of the articles would, if published separately, form complete treatises on the subjects of which they treat. Altogether, it is the most valuable volume which has issued from the American press during a long time."
[*Albany Evening Journal.*

JUST PUBLISHED:
CONTINENTAL
FOR AUGUST.
CONTENTS—NO. XX.
Our Future. By Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.
Autumn Leaves. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Across Maine in Mid Winter.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
The Sleeping Peri.
My Lost Darling.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. Compiled and written by Mrs. M. W. Cook.
The Buccaneers of America. By W. L. Stone.
Under the Palmetto. By H. G. Spaulding.
The Spirit's Reproach. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation. A Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Evergreen Beauty. By Major Samuel H. Hurst.
Dying in the Hospital. By Mary E. Nealy, Louisville, Ky.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
Charles Godfrey Leland and Edmund Kirke have withdrawn from the editorial management of this Magazine.
All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.
For sale by all Newsmen.

THE UNITY OF MAN—AND THE UNITY OF Language—The Law of Development—Nations, like Individuals—Latitude and Longitude—The Barbarian—Mythology—The Pyramids, Ancient Rome, War and Progress.
THE AMERICAN MAN, Contrasted with the English, Scotch, Irish, French, &c.—The Secret of Longevity—The Perils of Life—How Life is Shortened, and how Prolonged.
PHYSIOLOGY IN THE PULPIT—Soul and Body—Their reciprocal relations—The Propensities—Dyspepsia—The True Life.
CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—A New Theory—Light, Heat, Attraction—Climate and Character—Swimming, &c., in the August Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, and all news men.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM—"THE Choral Harp Duet," "God Save the Nation," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "Our God is Marching On," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Where Liberty Dwells is My Country." Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free. Also, "The New Patriotic Song-Book," price 15 cents; and the "Harp of Freedom," price 8 cents. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL War is Ended," and "Was My Brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry. "Sweet Evelina and Nora, Dearest," by Mrs Parkhurst, are the prettiest songs out. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—"SIGNS OF CHARACTER" and How to Read Them.
NOSES—The Secretive Nose—The Confiding Nose—The Economical Nose—Feminine Noses—National Noses—The American Nose—The German, English, Irish, French, Indian, Negro and Mongolian Noses—Pacific Islanders and "Noted Noses"—Noses of Sculpture—Poetical Noses, Double Noses, a Topers' Nose—and the end of the Nose.
A BALLAD FOR THE TIMES.—Crinoline—Medical College for Women—Being Patented—Psychical Distinctions of Race—Science and the Arts—Articles on Ethnology—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and on various useful subjects, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August. 15c. by first post. By
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

Who Shall Pay for the Stamps on a Deed of Conveyance?

A DECISION BY COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 11th inst., inquiring who is to pay for the stamp required to be affixed to a deed of conveyance, the grantor or grantee, has been received.

The 94th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, requires that the stamp shall be paid for by the person or party "who shall make, sign or issue" the instrument, "or for whose use the same may be made, signed or issued."

The 95th section of the same act provides, that if any person shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument without being duly stamped, such person shall incur a penalty of $50, and the instrument shall be deemed invalid.

In order, therefore, to be able to tender a conveyance which shall be evidence of a transfer of title, it is necessary that the grantor shall affix to his deed a stamp appropriate to the consideration of the grant or value of the interest intended to be conveyed. The grantee is not bound to accept a deed unless it is properly stamped, nor can a grantor deliver it, without violating the law, until the stamp is affixed and cancelled. It is true that a grantee may himself affix and cancel the stamp before the instrument is used, and he may thus render valid what otherwise would be void; but his act in that respect will not relieve the grantor from the penalty incurred by his omission to comply with the requisitions of the law. It is made his duty to affix and cancel the stamp, or to see that it is done, before the instrument leaves his hand, and he can by no means cast that obligation on any other party. Even where the contract of purchase requires the grantee to pay the expense of the stamp, the grantor, in order to escape liability for the penalty, must take care that the deed be stamped before delivery. He must do it himself, or cause it to be done. Although the expense, as between the parties, may be shifted by contract, their private arrangements cannot affect the obligations of either to the Government, and where there is no contract, the party who makes the deed is bound to make one that will be recognized and admitted as an instrument of evidence, which it cannot be till a stamp is purchased or procured, affixed and cancelled.

In some localities it is said that conveyancers have established a rule that the cost of stamps is to be borne by grantees, and I am asked to say whether contracts for the purchase and sale of real estate in such localities may not be properly considered as having been made in reference to such a rule, and thus to have incorporated it. No contract can be properly construed in reference to a rule of conveyancers until such rule has become a recognized custom, and it is impossible that a custom should exist in the face of a statute less than a year old. The proper office of a custom is to interpret the intentions of the parties, where those intentions are left unexpressed and open to inference or implication, but it is only to be resorted to where there is no statutory provision on the subject. The law enters into the body of every contract, and a local usage contrary to the law will not aid the construction, nor can evidence of it be admitted in a court of justice to vary the rights or obligations of the parties in the slightest particular.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Messrs. P. & E. H. WILLIAMSON, corner of Seventh and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

A Gale on Seneca Lake.

A FLEET OF CANAL BOATS WRECKED.

From the Geneva Gazette, July 24.

During Monday night last a furious storm of wind and rain set in from the northeast, increasing to a perfect gale. The steamer *P. H. Field* started from Watkins with a tow of ten boats, and encountered this gale in its heaviest violence after passing Long Point. Here the lake is about five miles wide, and is subject to a heavy sea. The fleet was pretty well out in the lake to prevent being driven on the west shore. Suddenly the wind chopped round to the north, when the boats got the gale in all its fury, it being so irresistible as to prevent the steamer from making an offing. One of the boats first filled and went down, the others cutting loose from her. One by one the balance parted lines, until all but one became detached from the steamer. With this she made a landing at Dresden, and then cruised around in search of the others and to pick up the crews of such as were wrecked.

The following summary shows the losses and condition of boats and cargoes:

Monitor, Capt. BELDEN, loaded with lumber—filled, but has since been raised.

Free Kansas, MURRAY, cargo of coal—safe, has since gone on.

Gold Eagle, BEARDSLEY, cargo of coal—boat and cargo lost.

Gem, WALKER, coal—cargo lost, boat saved.

M. C. Bennett, F. CURRY, coal—cargo lost, boat saved.

Turkey, J. LAMOREUX—driven ashore two miles north of Dresden.

Senator, BARRON, load of lumber—filled, but was got to Geneva.

Bogardus, SIMPSON, load of coal—boat and cargo lost.

C. W. Ryant, BOYER, load of coal—boat and cargo lost.

Boody, MURRAY—on shore at Dresden.

The crews were all saved. An infant, five months old, however, perished on a raft made of horse bridges and hatches, on which a father, mother and two children had taken refuge. They were subsequently picked up by Capt. O'DANIELS, of the *Field*; the child died from the effects of exposure to the storm. The parents had a third child on the boat. The steersman made a like raft, on which he, with this lad, floated and shoved ashore.

We are indebted to Capt. WHEELER, agent of the steamboat company, for the above facts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 7,621 bbls. Flour, and 108 bbls., 1,209 bags Corn Meal, 717 bushels, Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 21 bushels Rye, 16,373 bushels Oats, 463 pkgs. Provisions, and 339 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at uniform prices. Sales and resales, 800 bales, including Middlings, at 62c.@62½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, to-day, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales, since our last, 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 40; poor to choice extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 40
Extra State	4 85	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping to-day; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $5 85@$6 55 for poor to good superfine; $6 60@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite heavy; sales, 500 bbls. Extra at $4 95@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at generally declining prices. Sales have been made of 106,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 28@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 31; Red do. at $1 20@$1 26; Amber Iowa at $1 21@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 09@$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 @$1 16, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 56,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c., for sound mixed Western: 65c.@66c. for unsound do.; 71c. for Yellow Western; 72c. for White do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues heavy, at 84c.@95c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats are depressed, including Canada at 63c.@67c.; Western at 69c.@73c.; State at 73c.@74c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand to-day, at 65c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inquired for to-day, at 15c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand, at uniform prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Lumber arrived freely until the latter part of last week, when it was kept back by the breaks. The receipts, however, continue from the Northern Canal, and the Erie Canal is now reported in navigable order again, and Lumber is expected here by to-morrow. The sales are brisk, many New-York, Eastern and Philadelphia buyers purchasing largely for Winter stock, judging that it may be laid in at lower prices than hereafter during the season. Prices are firm, with a tendency toward an advance on most kinds, and which has already been realized by some dealers—the maximum figures in our list being the general ruling price. The shipments have been large, and all vessels offering have obtained ready freights at high rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	10,256,000	2,711	——	4,557,472
1861	5,007,042	718	——	11,763,700
1862	13,121,607	2,111	——	9,424,500
1863	7,449,518	473	17,321	6,905,800

The receipts during the week of Boards and Scantling show a falling off of nearly 100 ⅌ cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	135,440,600	22,885	30,468	48,257,679
1861	71,599,873	17,035	252	44,593,130
1862	100,321,767	18,536	50,126	67,830,364
1863	76,005,252	8,925	103,817	60,212,180

MOLASSES—Has been dull, to-day, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy, and sales have been made of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $13 25 for new Mess; $10 25@$11 for old and new Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues very quiet, at 5¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited request at former rates; sales 150 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 @$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced 1,500 bags East India, part at $7 50@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 950 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c., Porto Rico at 12¼c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11½c.; with 320 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 90,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls., chiefly at 45c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 30,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 12,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Georgia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova-Scotian	Aug. 1	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until the fifteenth day of August next, for furnishing the requisite supplies of Bunting and Dry Goods for the Navy during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting, or Dry Goods," as the case may be, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Commandants, or Navigation Officers, of the respective Yards, or at the Bureau. Samples will be seen, and instructions or special information obtained, on application to the Commandants or Navigation Officers of the Yards.

As the qualities specified in the schedules are only estimates of probable requirements, the right is reserved to require more, or accept less, than the quantities set down in the schedules.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard, at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to the inspection, measurement, weight, &c., of the Yard where received and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer stationed thereat.

Offers will be received for the whole of the Bunting, or the whole of the Dry Goods, required for the four Yards, to be delivered only at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New-York; and offers will be received for the quotas separately required for each Yard, to be delivered at the Yard for which the proposal is made. In computing, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate extended in the column of amounts.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law, the form of which is subjoined.

The contract in each case will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder, who gives proper security for its fulfillment, but the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contracts will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which the parties will be required to execute within ten days after receiving them at the nearest post offices or navy agencies.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the materials therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, } C. D.
} E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

30,000 pairs of negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,600 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family as above; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; is a professed waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City references from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 136 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 115 Mulberry st., near Canal.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country, as cook and laundress, or as general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, or to cook, wash and iron, by a woman with best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 137 West 27th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c., OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener or coachman, by a married man, Protestant; has three years reference from his last place. Address to my last employer, Mr. W. Shaw, No. 43 Park-place, New-York, for two days, for R. M., or A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman and gardener by a reliable young single man who thoroughly understands his business; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country residence, &c.; the best of references. Address C. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in first-class families and is highly recommended; is obliging and does not object to the country. Address M. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to make himself useful in every respect; has good references from his last places; has no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman in City or country; he fully understands it in every manner; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, with good testimonials, desires a situation in City or country; is a good hand over horses and cattle and careful driver; also a good farmer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed; man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN IMporting house; one who can loan his employer between three and four thousand dollars, will hear of a good situation and liberal salary, by addressing TRADE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO PERfectly understands his business, and can carry on a farm, and whose family can take care of four cows. Address, with reference, J., Box No. 3,212 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to take care of children and make herself generally useful; excellent character—truthfulness, cleanliness and good temper required; English or Scotch preferred; to go a short distance in the country. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,795 New-York Post-office, or at No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, third story.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A laundress, also a waitress in a private family, an hour's distance from the City; the best of references required. Call at No. 1 College-place, up stairs, at 10 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY IN A lawyer's office, who resides with his parents and writes a good legible hand; the best references required. Applicants will address, in their own handwriting, L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age to do general work on a small place in the country. Must know how to take care of a horse and cow. Apply to EDWARD SEYMOUR, *Times* Office, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A young man about 17 years old, who is quick and correct in figures and a good penman. Address Box No. 4,824 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk in a bookstore; must be a rapid and correct accountant; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address Box No. 4,138 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—WANTED, IN AN office down town, an active lad of 16 to 17 years: one who lives in Brooklyn and can board at home with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 583 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—1,000 CLOAK MAKERS.—WE WANT immediately 1,000 experienced hands, to work on cloaks and mantillas; also, first-class stitchers, to run Grover & Baker's machines. Apply, this day, to ALLEN & PAINE, rear entrance, No. 384 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PERRY WRIGHT, or PERRY ORR, left home, Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio, April 9, last, is 13 years old, 4 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, stout, light hair, blue eyes, brown speck in one of his eyes, scarcely discernible, dimple chin and cowlick. He wished to go into the army or on the lakes, and officers who have boys for servants, and captains of vessels having cabin boys under their charge, are particularly requested to find this only son of a heartbroken mother. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., papers, and indeed all editors of papers friendly to humanity, are earnestly requested and entreated to give this notice an insertion within their columns. The agonized and forsaken mother offers a reward of $50 dollars for the information or recovery of her lost boy. Information may be sent to Mrs. MARIA WRIGHT, Burbank Post-office, Wayne County, Ohio, when the above reward will be cheerfully granted.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.
300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL
PEACH BASKETS, Stave,
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PRESSES WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND 4-cylinder Hoe Press; also, a second-hand Gordon Med. improved Franklin Press, and a double-cylinder Hoe or Taylor Press, second-hand, about 32x46, or to print size of *Herald*, for all of which cash will be paid. Address HOLMAN, care of E. R. WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT, OF 14 tons, a fast sailer, and in first rate order and well found. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
1 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

30 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,
BREEZE,
CLARITA,
DIANA,
GIPSEY,
JOHN WESLEY,
NEPTUNE,
AVON,
BROTHERS,
DART,
EAGLE,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
SINNET,
SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

$100,000 of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad Company,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August.

These bonds are a part of $250,000 which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

"FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

Shares.
10 Central Park Ins. Co. $100
10 Manf. & Mer. Bank .. 100
15 N.Y. Equi. F Ins Co. 35
55 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.. 40
6 Relief Fire Ins. Co.. 50
5 Phenix Ins. Co........ 50

Shares.
10 Wm'sburgh G. L. Co. $50
10 Market Bank 100
5 Mechanics' Bank 25
5 Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. 25
12 Knickerb'ker Ins. Co. 40

$700 Sun Insurance Co. Scrip of 1860.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

130 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad..... $100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. HOYT HAS THIS DAY dissolved from our firm. The business heretofore existing under the firm of HOYT, HOLMES & CO., will be carried on under the firm of HOLMES & WOOD, who will pay all outstanding bills and collect all debts due the firm.

WILLIAM J. HOLMES,
DANIEL M. WOOD.

New-York, July 30, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st. over Park Bank—Room No. 2—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT SUBscriptions for UNITED STATES SIX (6) PER CENT. TWENTY (20) YEARS BONDS, commonly called FIVE-TWENTIES, will continue to be received as heretofore, until after (10) days' public notice of discontinuance.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

GEO. GREENE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

m13-law6m.F.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....$87,920 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....259,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416.... 5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023.... 8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds are hereby notified that the Coupons falling due Aug. 1 will be paid on that day, upon presentation to the Treasurer, No. 48 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston; or they may be sent to him by mail, and a check on New-York will be returned. The National War Tax of three per cent. will be deducted according to requirement of law.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, July 15, 1863.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, }

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st. LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MOHONING RAILROAD CO.
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

HOBOKEN CITY BANK, HOBOKEN, July 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—J. H. JOHNSTON, ESQ., HAS THIS day resigned his position as Cashier of this Bank, which has been accepted by the Board of Directors.

BENJ. J. TAYLOR, President.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, (less the United States Government tax) has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., in this City. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 10th day of August next.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until 4th prox.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL....................................$200,000.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
At current rates.

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WESSON, President.
HENRY YOUNG..............................No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SUYDAM.........................No. 39 Nassau-st.
FISHER HOWE...................Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH.........firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons.
JOHN WATSON.........firm of Thorne, Watson & Batman.
WM. W. HURLBUT, late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co.
F. W. MEYER............firm of.......H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST.....firm of Dowley, Corners & Co.
S. M. BLAKE..............................No. 31 West 26th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN......firm of..........Hadden & Co.
J. R. SCHUYLER.......firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT.........firm of..... Burdett & Everett.
E. L. BUSHNELL..........................No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. G. READ..............firm of....Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH.......firm of.....James Low & Co.
E. L. CORNING.........firm of H. K. Corning, Son & Co.
JOHN E. WYLIE.........firm of........Wylie & Wade.
SETH W. HALE............firm of......Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST...........firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT......firm of.....Albert Jewett & Co.
C. B. KNEVALS.........firm of......Wylie & Knevals.
C. W. BLOSSOM....late firm of....B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES F. WENMAN..........................No. 146 Pearl-st.
D. S. BARNES.............firm of....D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS firm of......Adams & Young.
A. G. PHELPS STOKES firm of...Phelps, Dodge & Co.
C. W. BURTON..........firm of.........Bentley & Burton.
EDWARD TODD..........firm of....Mabie, Todd & Co.
J. NELSON TAPPAN.......................No. 77 Water-st.
A. S. RICHARDS.........firm of....Richards & Whiting.
JAMES M. GRIGGS....firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. S. PARSONS, Jr.......firm of..C. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALTER PHELPS..........................No. 45 Wall-st.
C. H. POND...............firm of.......Cooper & Pond.

SILAS G. BUTLER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 60 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession: charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE.

It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless. When properly administered it causes a quiet sleep, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-law 6mF*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 81x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

$1,900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck, 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO HIRE, FOR 3 years, with privilege of purchase, a small country seat at Orange, N. J., on high land, within three miles of Newark. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER place or a house and lot, the elegant farm of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, midway of Stockport and Coxsackie depots, Hudson River Railroad. Half mile of handsome river front, and many beautiful building sites. Good sized dwelling, with stone kitchen, boiler room, and two wood-houses contiguous; smoke-house, ice-house, spring-house, two barns, hay press, two carriage houses, two pig-pens, two corn-cribs, hen-house, large cow and horse stables, extensive sheds, ox-cart house, carpenter shop, farming utensils of every kind in good order, stock, household furniture. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., to suit the purchaser.

DANIEL B. ALGER, Stockport, Columbia Co.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS OF STORES ON BROADWAY—The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the almost universal custom of sweeping out the stores on this thoroughfare in the morning, is a great hindrance to the perfect cleaning of the street and keeping it free from dust.

In sweeping the stores at this time of day creates a nuisance: the dust is carried along the line of the walks, and, raised by every gust of wind, is an intolerable annoyance to all passengers; the remainder is left in the gutters, giving them the appearance of not having been swept by the City night sweepers. I therefore respectfully request that you cause your stores and sidewalks to be swept at *night*, and that the sweepings be deposited in the street, so that the City sweepers may be enabled to gather them up in their nightly rounds; and Broadway shall have no cause for complaint on account of any remaining uncleanness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from..........$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables..........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food..........$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,973	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class..........$90
Second-class..........50
Third-class..........35
} Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin..........$126
Second Cabin..........88
Steerage..........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday..........Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Saturday..........Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$80
Second Cabin..........50
Steerage..........30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—MADE TO order by Goddard, of Boston. It has full springs and weighs 200 pounds; in perfect order, having been but little used. Apply to DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER, No. 135 Christie-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

AUGUST 2.—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY boat, the steamer MOSES TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 20th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, stopping at all the other landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

TO LIQUOR STOREKEEPERS.—WANTED to purchase a liquor store, one that is doing a good business. Apply at No. 10 Battery-place, this day from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH STOCK, FIXtures and good will, the carriage and wagon manufactory of the late James H. Palmer. Apply at No. 13 Downing-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

FOUND—IN WILLIAM-ST., ON THE 14TH INST., a small POCKET-BOOK. The owner can have the same by proving property, at No. 139 Greenwich-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.

This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements forbid their longer stay at the Museum, and the manager has provided

OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which also compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.
They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAM MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring outvie even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 1,
SANDFORD'S COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT.

THE TURF.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH.
GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $500 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:33¼, the black gelding will be able to outrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock connects with the trains which leave Hunter's Point at 2½ and 4½ o'clock. Boats cross 34th-st. Ferry every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

The race will commence upon the arrival of passengers by the 4 o'clock train.

JOSEPH CROCHERON,
Manager.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUND,
TROTTING MATCH.

FRIDAY, July 31, purse and stake $100, mile heats, best three in five to wagon, at 3½ o'clock.
B. Daniels names s. s. Wm. Miner.
J. White names gr. g. Thunder.
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee.

The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the 2½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point for the Course, and boats leave 34th-st., every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

RUNNING RACES
AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

Tickets of admission, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Walerston, Jas. F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're.*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE VACATIONS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL students wishing to improve the opportunity for a course of instruction at the academy of the undersigned, will be received at a reduction of one-third from the regular charge. A good handwriting guaranteed in ten lessons. Book-keeping practically taught.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 756 Broadway.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL,
Providence, R. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER OF mathematics and natural science desires an engagement; best of testimonials given. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mr. R. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING IN the upper part of the City, desires to find a home in that locality, where her services in teaching English branches, French and music will be received as compensation. Address A. H. W., Box No. 118 Times Office. References exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
124,000!—124,000! persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
Triumphant success of
MR. SETCHELL
and the Comedy Company.
TO-NIGHT MR. FRANK WOOD'S BURLESQUE OF
LEAH THE FORSOOK,
and the comedietta of
POOR PILLICODDY.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
Saturday, August 1,
BENEFIT OF
MR. SETCHELL.
Doors open at 7½. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SETCHELL'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.
A GREAT BILL.
For the 14th time, the great burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
and for the first time in many years, the comedy of the
SERIOUS FAMILY.

Aminadab Sleek..........Mr. Setchell
Capt. Murphy Maguire..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
(who has kindly volunteered for this occasion.)
Mrs. Delmaine..........Miss Emily Thorne
Charles Torrens..........Mr. A. H. Davenport

The entire comedy company in the evening's entertainment.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S

NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

A BARGAIN—PRICE $135—MAGNIFICENT rosewood pianoforte, cost $300, nearly new, manufactured by the celebrated makers A. W. Ladd & Co., has full iron frame, circular scale and all modern improvements, splendid tone, in perfect order. Apply to McDONALD & CO., No. 358 Bowery.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN FOR SALE IMMEdiately, as the owner is going to Europe; has 13 stops; cost $400 six months ago; will be sold for $250. Also, a $475 piano-forte for half its value. Apply, for two days, at No. 129½ East 28th-st.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a quiet, genteel, private family. Location must be between 4th-st. and Union-square and near Broadway. A good sized room unfurnished, either on second or third floor, with ample closets, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Partial board for gentleman. Full board for lady. Table must be excellent. Terms not to exceed $10 per week. Possession wanted by the middle of October. Address, with full particulars, M. T., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR 20 TO 30 YOUNG ladies, operatives in the cloak manufactory of Allen & Paine, No. 384 Broadway, where applications may be made either personally or by mail. Must be within 20 minutes' walk of above store.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address V. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—SEVENTEEN MILES from New-York and 3½ miles from Orange depot, New-Jersey, in a large and newly-built house, with piazza on three sides, adjoining a farm. A private family can be accommodated, their being but one other family in this quiet Summer retreat. Terms moderate; location healthy, scenery beautiful. For particulars inquire at No. 29 John-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 1.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SPACIOUS HOUSE, well furnished, on the Erie railway. Good table and mountain air. Apply to BAKER, over the *Tribune* Office. Terms $5 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.

THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New-Haven Railroad, 25 miles.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt's Recent Victory in the Indian Territory.

The Losses of the Enemy Heavier than at First Reported.

The Rebels Routed by a Charge of Colonel Williams' Negro Regiment.

WHAT GEN. BLUNT INTENDS TO DO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The telegraph has already informed you of the late engagement between Gen. BLUNT and the rebel Gen. COOPER at Elk Creek. By later advices I am able to give you some details of the affair. The scene of the victory was about 25 miles south of Fort Blunt, on the headwaters of a branch of the Canadian River, a short distance from the old Creek Agency,—within which nation it occurred—and two miles from a point called Honey Springs, where COOPER's headquarters have been and at which were the storehouses and stores for the use of the rebel force that has for four months past been menacing Fort Gibson and Col. PHILLIP's command. COOPER's force was over 5,000, with four guns, strongly posted for defence on the broken-timbered ground at the head of the stream.

Gen. BLUNT left the Third Indian (Cherokee) regiment, with two guns and the Paymaster's escort, Ninth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. STUART, to hold the post. He then detailed the balance of his force, with Cols. JUDSON and PHILLIPS, consisting of—under the first officer—the First Colored, Second Indian, six companies of the Wisconsin cavalry, two mountain howitzers, and two sections of the Second Kansas battery. Under Col. PHILLIPS were six companies of the Colorado Second, (white,) the First Indian, five companies Sixth Kansas cavalry, and two sections Third Kansas battery. This force was ordered to cross the Arkansas on the morning of the 16th, or night of the 15th, close to the fort. The rebels had fallen back from that vicinity. In crossing the stream, which was much swollen, we lost four of the First Indian regiment and a six-mule team.

Gen. BLUNT, with six companies of the Sixth Kansas and two guns of the Second battery, left on Wednesday night, traveling due west to the Verdegris, thence south to the Arkansas, which they crossed ten miles above Gibson. Soon after they encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets, and advanced to the Old Creek Agency, where a messenger was dispatched to Cols. JUDSON and PHILLIPS. As soon as the junction was formed, Gen. BLUNT advanced to the creek and attacked the enemy. The fight lasted in all nearly three hours, and was sharp and continuous the larger portion of the time. The Major-General himself was suffering severely from sickness, but continued on the field and personally directed the fight. The Colored regiment and the Colorado Volunteers are reported as especially distinguishing themselves. The latter regiment was at one time almost surrendered, but fought its way out with the bayonet. Our artillery was handled well, though the nature of the ground was against it. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted by a round shot, and Gen. BLOUNT then ordered the Colored regiment to charge. An eye witness, writing me an hasty note, says:

"The negroes rapidly formed under the ringing orders of the Colonel, and with a stirring shout that might have been heard for miles, rushed forward, their bayonets glistening an unbroken line along the entire front; the Colonel in advance, on horseback, waving his sabre, and cheering the boys with animating voice and electric presence, a mark for every rebel sharpshooter. As they rushed forward, the enemy fired a deadly volley, and Col. WILLIAMS, severely wounded, fell to the ground, still cheering on his men. The line wavered, but only for a second. With fiercer yells the boys went forward. As the glistening steel advanced, with its propelling line of swarth faces and stalwart forms, the rebels broke in the wildest disorder. By Jove! I never saw such a sight. I tell you, H——, it was worth looking at. The swarth faces, gleaming torrid eyes, out of which the aroused manhood looked ablaze upon the supporters of Slavery, the perfection of soldierly excellence, and the courage which was expressed in every motion; these, with all the memories that crowded upon me, made it a scene worth all our anxious toil and care to look upon. Brotherhood comes out of battles, and in its red light and sacrificial flame prejudices fade and are burnt up, while the strong love of heroes recognize the heroic qualities of the negro, and through the out-look of those transcendental momen's battle gives sees, faintly it may be, but certainly, the divine equality of man. It is worth fighting for—it is worth dying for—that we may carry into future earth-life, or out to the beyond, the certainty of this great truth."

The enemy broke, and the remainder of the fight was given to the cavalry, which was sent in pursuit. Two guns, complete, were captured, three stand of colors, 150 prisoners, sixty men left dead on the field, and thirty-six wounded picked up. Many of the latter escaped. Five hundred rifles and muskets were captured, 5,000 pounds of flour, 5,060 pounds of salt, sugar, meat and other commissary stores. A quantity of Quartermaster's stores were also captured. COOPER set fire to the buildings at Honey Springs before making his escape.

From prisoners Gen. BLUNT learnt that CABELL, with about 4,000 men and four guns, was at Fort Smith. Our Kansas General will, without doubt, move in his direction immediately. That's his fashion. He believes in fighting. Like his men, he would rather kill a rebel than eat a good meal when hungry.

Late reports from Fort Blunt intimate the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners to be larger than at first indicated. It cannot fall far short of 500. Our loss is ten killed on the field and thirty wounded. This defeat of COOPER destroys the last hope, followed up vigorously as it will be by BLUNT, for the rebels regaining possession of the Indian Territory. It will, in all probability, result in restoring to their allegiance the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The first have been ready to renounce the Confederate alliance whenever we could occupy their country.

The latter are well known to be thoroughly discontented. Gen. BLUNT may be expected to take Fort Smith and Little Rock ere long. He will then turn his attention to Shreveport and Northern Louisiana. He wants a negro army and will get it. Fort Gibson is just 300 miles south of this place, nearly half way to Galveston and the Gulf. BLUNT is going there, and intends to let alone, while HAMILTON pleads in vain at Washington for help to the gallant Union sufferers of Western and Northern Texas, to rally them around the old flag, and restore the State to the Union. It has long been a favorite idea of the Kansas people that they were to be mainly instrumental in establishing freedom in the Southwest. Gen. BLUNT is a practical member of that school, and he is on his way to accomplish it. Let him alone, except to furnish supplies and ordnance stores, and with only his small army of less than 4,000 men, he will make a big scare in Texas anyhow, if no more. But he'll do more, unless Washington or St. Louis interferes.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas, (colored,) is now at Fort Blunt. His most serious wound is in the right breast or shoulder. The ball glanced around, and was taken out of the back. It is not believed to have penetrated the lungs. He also received three flesh wounds, in the foot, hand and face. He is not believed to be in any danger, and with care will soon be in the field again.

The Cabin Creek fight, in which Col. WILLIAMS commanded, and of which I wrote you, proves to have been more disastrous to the enemy than we at first supposed. The rout and demoralization was very complete. The rebel loss was 50 killed, 50 wounded and 9 prisoners; their numbers 1,800, and ours about 1,200, while every advantage of position was on the rebel side. We had but one killed and twenty wounded, among whom was Capt. EARLE, Company A, Ninth Kentucky, slightly.

R. J. H.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENTS REPORTED.

By the *Matanzas* we have received New-Orleans papers to July 24. They contain no news of special interest. The following order has been issued by Gen. BANKS regarding the

PROVOST COURT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.—General Orders, No. 45, current series, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"A Military Court, to be known as the Provost Court of the Department of the Gulf, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding, and passing judgment upon:

I. All cases of violations of General or Special Orders, violations of the Rules and Articles of War, violations of the recognized laws of war, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction, where the offender is not in the military service of the United States.

II. All civil crimes against the persons or property of the inhabitants, committed by any person in the military service of the United States.

III. All other cases, arising under the military jurisdiction, which may be specially referred to the Court by the Commanding General or the Provost-Marshal General of the Department."

This Court will exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction in all the above cases; but when the penalty extends to loss of life, or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sentence of the Court shall be subject to the approval of the Major-General commanding the Department.

The Court shall have power to bring before it, and to examine into the cause of confinement of any person held imprisoned within the Department, provided that, upon the application of the person so held imprisoned, it shall be made to appear that he is not undergoing the sentence of any Court of competent civil or military jurisdiction, nor awaiting trial in such Court, nor confined by order of the Major-General commanding the Department, or, in his absence, the Commander of the defences of New-Orleans. And the Court, upon such examination, shall have power to discharge the prisoner from confinement, or to make such order or decision as the justice of the case may require.

The sessions of the Court will be held at the City of New-Orleans, or such other point as may from time to time be designated in orders.

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, is appointed Judge of the Court, hereby authorized and established, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

In the absence of the Judge of the Court, or in case of his inability from any cause to preside, the Judge Advocate of the Court shall act as Judge, and exercise the same powers and have the same jurisdiction.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

OFF FOR MOBILE.

From the Era, July 22.

The Vicksburgh paroled prisoners who were on the *Chouteau*, as well as those who came down on the *City of Madison* yesterday afternoon, were all taken off these boats last night and left for Mobile. The ladies and gentlemen who have been standing on the levee looking at them for a couple of days, running the risk of sunstrokes innumerable, can now remain under shelter, or amuse themselves by promenading in front of the Custom-house to get a look at the handsome Confederate officers confined therein. We occasionally glance up at those windows ourselves, and without intending to flatter, must say the defenders of Port Hudson are as handsome as they showed themselves to be gallant, and we don't blame the young ladies for being drawn towards such a center of attraction.

OBITUARY.

From the Era, July 23.

Hon. DANIEL C. BAKER, of Lynn, Mass., died in this city on Sunday last. Mr. BAKER was for many years a partner in the house of FRANCIS S. NEWHALL & Co., of Boston, but was more recently connected with Messrs. DAVID TAYLOR & Co., lately merchants of this city. He was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank and of the Howard Banking Company, in Boston, and was long President of the latter. In politics he was what they call up North a Webster Whig, and was quite prominent as a politician of that stripe, having been a member of the Massachusetts Senate. At the time of his death he was on a visit to this city for the purpose of closing up his business affairs.

List of Cabin Passengers by the Matanzas.

Maj.-Gen. Augur, U. S. A.; Capt. Cutting, A. D. C.; Capt. Benkard, A. D. C.; Col. Bartlett, Col. Abert, Col. Hamlin, Capt. John Hall, Capt. S. E. Clark, Capt. S. H. Granniss, Capt. Hicks, Second Duryee Zouaves; Capt. E. P. Hill, Capt. Mudgett, Lieut. Burbank, Lieut. B. F. Noyes, Lieut. O. H. Brooks, Lieut. Nicholls, Lieut. Diamond, Lieut. S. B. Meach, Lieut. Palmer, Lieut. V. K. Speer, Lieut. Pike, Maj. Strawn, Adjt. Mifflen, Dr. Russell, Dr. Nortoni, Mr. John Chadwick; Dr. George Kellogg, Surgeon, in charge of wounded officers and soldiers, all from Port Hudson, La.; 83 sick and wounded soldiers in steerage.

DIED ON THE PASSAGE.

July 27—Luke Burbush, Co. H, 52d Mass. Vols.

The *Matanzas* also brings home the remains of the late Col. ABEL SMITH, Jr., Brooklyn, Second Duryee Zouaves.

IMPORTANT FROM MATAMORAS.

Seven Thousand French Troops Said to be Marching on the City.

WHAT MIRAMON IS ABOUT.

From the New-Orleans Era, July 24.

The following is extracted from a letter from Matamoras to a gentleman in this city. It is dated on the 16th June:

"There is a rumor here that 7,000 French soldiers are on the way here from Vera Cruz. It needs confirmation. If true, the authorities will endeavor to meet and fight them with such forces as they can collect. They will surely dispute with an earnest struggle for the possession of Tamaulipas, and of course this most important town would be the principal prize to be fought for. The Mexicans are resolute, and will fight the French to the last. They are united here in their opposition to the invaders.

MIRAMON is the lion of Fort Brown of late. He has attempted to tamper with the authorities here, but has utterly failed. They say that Mexico wants none of the services of men who have already betrayed the nation. The people are essentially loyal and patriotic.

The Texas people are desirous of playing into the hands of the French. They are up for anything that will embarrass the United States, and flatter European monarchy. They are playing the part of adventurers to the fullest extent.

A great many Texas Rangers are coming here, as they have been coming here for the last eighteen months. Some are deserters, some liable to conscription in the rebel service, but most of the 5,000 or 6,000 who have passed through this place, were compelled to leave to save their lives, because our "mistaken Southern brethren" suspected them of being in heart, and in fact, "citizens of the United States." Many who were skulking from hill to hill, and forest to forest, in Northern Texas, seeking to get out of the country, and only desirous of being "let alone," have been trailed by assassins and murdered outright. I do not doubt that 2,500 murders have been committed within two years in Texas, every one of which has been for "suspected sympathies" for the old flag; but the new arrived are all radicals—all intend revenge.

Sixteen men from near Austin, only a week ago, arrived here, and two of them (one a nephew of Gen. HAMILTON) is on the way to New-Orleans. There are hundreds of as good men in Texas as there are out of it. The Germans, and thousands of Americans in Texas are loyal; Texas would be loyal if the reign of terror was at an end.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Great Activity of Trade at Brownsville.

From the Brownsville Flag, July 12.

The town of Brownsville is at present crowded with people from North, South, East and West. The neutral and sharp-trading Yankee is here from the North, with his everlasting talk about "constitutional liberty," as though his race ever understood that blessing any more than they did the Slavery blessing. We have English, French and German people from the East, all talking business first and the news next. We have the Mexicans from the West, an infinite number of Cubans, and a large sprinkling of Confederates from the South. Commerce brings this vast crowd together in Elizabeth-street, Brownsville, and if the Conscript office did not shade the street so frowningly, the gathering would be larger.

From ten in the morning until five in the evening, it is a feat to pass across Elizabeth-street, through the mass of wagons, oxen, horses and mules, and it is sometimes quite as difficult to pass along the sidewalks stored with goods. Strange to say, Boston and New-York are familiar names to our sight, for we have groceries and dry goods from those hostile markets, just as regularly as they do in New-Orleans. We send hides and wool, and—shall we say it?—cotton, to the Yankees, and they send us wherewith to feed upon and wherewith to clothe ourselves. They send us powder and shot, sulphur, phosphorus, nitre, caps, and all manner of explosive and destructive things, and they would send us more such things, if it was as accessible to smuggle a rifled cannon across the river as it is to quietly slip over with rifle powder. It is an understood matter that this point is neutral territory, for Yankees come and go out of Brownsville just as some Confederates go in and out of New-York.

All this is business. Cotton, goods, specie and paper money are the blood, bones, flesh, nerves and sinews of business. To buy and sell, trade, exchange, barter and chaffer are the occupations of the hour and the day, and the huge multitudes of merchants, farmers, lawyers, preachers, teamsters, doctors and feminine divinities keep straight in the faith from morning until night. Many ladies have made their appearance in the city, and our dry goods dealers have pleasanter times now than they did when none but sturdy teamsters bargained for crinoline and calico. Pretty females are here from Texas, having made their pilgrimage to this mercantile Mecca, across the desert and over the lonely road from here to Goliad, driven to the journey by the necessity of the times. The war has made our women show their business qualities, and those who once accused them of too much indifference and sometimes sloth, are astonished at the transformation whereby they are now become active, intelligent and laboring agents in the great revolution which is not only divorcing us politically but socially from the North.

But these side remarks are not the ones we set out to write in this connection. We began with more practical ideas, and return to our design. We recapitulate for the benefit of our readers the state of the business at this point. Cotton has been sold as low as 20c. this week, and it has been sold as high as 25c. In the first case it was sold for cash, and in the other it was sold for goods. We may rate the article at this time as about 25c., provided holders will exchange it for goods. Some are disappointed at this condition of things, and swear that depreciation is the result of collusion. The merchants deny that they have conspired, and say that prices in the interior will not justify high bids.

Cotton has gone to unjustifiable figures in the interior, and no step could so efficiently reach and check the advance as a reaction in this market. That reaction is here, and the consequence is apparent. Prices are down here, and they must go down in the interior. Freights, too, ought to come down, for the rates have advanced to alarming figures. All these matters come up for consideration, and we lay them before our friends in the interior. We did not make this condition of the market, and if the public feels somewhat annoyed that what we state is so, let it remember that the fact made itself, and that we are not responsible.

In other branches of business we notice that a slight improvement is taking place in goods, and that the market is not so anxious as it was some weeks ago. Shoes have stiffened and a slight advance is noticeable in brogans, from $16 to $18 per dozen. All classes of shoes have felt the same influence. Calicoes are still too plenty to make any advance, and we quote American at 18c., English at 22c. Domestics, American 35c., Mexican 30c. Denims 40c. Cottonades 50c. Flannel 50c. Satinets $1. Calf-skins $40 per dozen.

In groceries we quote coffee at 25c.@30c.; sugar 12c.@18c.; starch 17c.@18c.; candles 26c.@37c.; bacon 14c.@25c.; raisins $4 ℔ box; yeast powders $4 ℔ dozen; saleratus and soda 25c.@37c.; dried apples 18c.@25c.; butter 37c.@50c.; lard 25c.; hams—none good in the market; corn $1 ℔ bush. for yellow; flour $16 ℔ bbl. There is a large quantity of sour flour in the market. Liquors are in good demand; Bourbon whisky $2 25@$3 50; brandy $2@$5; gin $2; rum $1@$2; brandy in cases $8@$10.

Confederate money is taken at about 18c. on the dollar.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Church Party in Favor of Monarchical Form of Government—Letter from Gov. Alvarez, of Guerrero.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

On the 1st of June a meeting of the principal leaders of the "traitor," or Church party, was held in the City of Mexico, at the Plaza de Armas. After some consultation, they appointed Gen. SALAS in command of the district. On the 3d of June they sent a commission to Gen. FOREY, stating that the city was at his disposal, and *that they would be proud to become subjects of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.*

On June 5, part of the French division under Gen. BAZINE occupied the garita (gate) of San Lazara, one of the entrances to the Capital, intending to march into the city immediately, for the purpose of protecting the "traitors" under SALAS, the patriotic inhabitants having at that time threatened their destruction. SALAS and his party sent a courier to Gen. FOREY, who immediately sent BAZINE to their assistance. It was expected that the whole of the French army would arrive in the Capital on the 8th of June.

SALAS and his party had established three newspapers in the city, one called *Monarquia, El Rayo* (*The Thunderbolt*,) and *El Cronista* (*The Chronicler*.)

We also give a translation from a private letter received from Don DIEGO ALVAREZ, Governor of the State of Guerrero, of which Acapulco is the seaport, to the editor of *La Voz de Mejico*, a Mexican journal published in San Francisco. This letter is dated on the evening of the 18th of June. It says:

MY DEAR FRIEND: As I told you in my previous letter, the Church party has thrown off its mask, as you will see by the newspaper *El Cronista de Mexico* of the 6th inst., which was transmitted to me by a friend of mine. Regular communication with the Capital has been interrupted since the 31st of May, at which date the Supreme Constitutional Government had been removed to San Luis Potosi.

By an article which you will see in *The Cronista* copied from *La Monarquia*, you will comprehend how far the shortsightedness of this band of traitors extends. Here is an extract: 'This (the occupation of the City of Mexico by the French,) settles with absolute certainty at this time that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the Democratic element, and not continue dreaming of popular sovereignty, but to banish forever such vain and useless theories.' The tone in which these traitor Interventionists speak already, (as you will see by the articles which followed after the before-mentioned articles,) among whom figures conspicuously the celebrated Padre MIRANDA, the rest being principally military reactionists and priests, demonstrated perfectly well that they are unanimously in opinion with FOREY, and undoubtedly have received instructions from his camp.

I believe that it is indispensable that these newspaper articles should be published to the world, in order that they may be the voice of alarm for the American continent. In view of their publication, the doubts and vacillations of the Government at Washington will no longer continue; but the United States will hasten to coöperate in favor of a sister republic, for it is not alone Mexico which will be destroyed, but the very source of the Democratic element. Undoubtedly, nobody will deny but that source exists in the United States, and it is there that they wish to reach, as it was so accurately said on a late occasion, by the Senator from California, Mr. MCDOUGALL, in the Congress of the United States.

The views of NAPOLEON in the occupation of Mexico are, that it will enable him to place his foot on China, and extract from there its accumulated treasures. These are only the means to reach to another end, and that end is the establishment of universal monarchy, extirpating all the American Republics, in order to enable him to cement his dynasty. He may mistake in the means for the consummation of this colossal project, which I think impossible in the present age we live in; but he who sees not this thought in all its forms, which to this day has been marked out during his reign, is assuredly blind.

I urge you still to continue to stimulate the Mexican patriots in California to help in every way they can the mother country, and for them to hasten home to take a part in the horrible contest that is about to be opened, and as the present war does not only concern Mexicans, but all American republics who wish to preserve their nationalities, you will do well to invite Americans to take a part in our affairs, as the present war affects the independence of the United States.

DIEGO ALVAREZ.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Statement of the Views of the American Government.

The following circular letter, addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American Legations abroad, acquires new interest from events now transpiring:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

SIR: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical Government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign Prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the Allies as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the Allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the Allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of interfering to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the Allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens who are now in France.

Nevertheless, the President regards it his duty to express to the Allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical Government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, the emancipation of the American continent from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half century. It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the Allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out that, notwithstanding the care of the Allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the Allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments; but this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error than to see in this disagreement a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare and stability of the Republican Government in that country.

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Colored Troops.

OPINION OF WM. WHITING, ESQ., SOLICITOR TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In response to an invitation to address the Convention of colored citizens at Poughkeepsie, WM. WHITING, Esq., Solicitor to the War Department, has written a letter, important from the information it contains and the official assurances which it conveys. The following is the close of the letter:

On the 22d of May the War Department issued a General Order (No. 143) establishing a bureau in the Adjutant-General's office for the organization of colored regiments, whereby the system of employing them as a part of the forces of the United States has become a fixed and permanent policy of the Government. That policy, sanctioned by Congress, carried into practical effect by the Government, has been approved by the general consent of wise and patriotic men. The country cannot afford to lose the aid of its best and chief supporters in the South.

The employment of colored troops, it is true, was in the beginning experimental. The law of 1862, which first authorized them to enter the service, provided no means of payment.

The second law, which permitted their employment, authorized them to be paid $10 per month and one ration per day. This law was, however, made with reference to those who by force of arms, or by provisions of statutes had been recently freed from bondage.

The important class of colored soldiers from the Free States were probably not in the contemplation of Congress when framing these acts. But now, while colored men are admitted to be citizens of several of the Northern States and of the United States, and since the Conscription act makes no distinction between white and colored citizens, but requires them equally to be enrolled and drafted in the forces of the United States, there seems to be no reason why such citizens should not, when volunteering to serve the country, be placed upon the same footing with other soldiers as regards their pay and bounty.

The attention of Congress will be directed to this subject, and from the generous manner in which they have treated the soldiers heretofore, it cannot be doubted that they will honor themselves by doing full justice to those of every color, who rally round the Union flag in time of public danger.

But I do not forget that the colored soldiers are not fighting for pay. They will not let their enemies reproach them with being mean as well as cowardly. They will not lose this, their first chance, to vindicate their right to be called and treated as men. Pay or no pay, they will rally round that banner of freedom which shall soon float over a country that contains no slaves within its borders.

The policy of the Government is *fixed* and immovable. Congress has passed the irrevocable acts of emancipation. The Supreme Court of the United States have unanimously decided that since July 13, 1861, we have been engaged in a territorial civil war, and have full belligerent rights against the inhabitants of the rebellious districts. The President has issued proclamations under his hand and seal. ABRAHAM LINCOLN takes no backward step. A man once made free by law cannot be again made a slave. The Government has no power, if it had the wil, to do it. Omnipotence alone can reënslave a freeman. Fear not the Administration will ever take the back track. The President wishes the aid of all Americans, of whatever descent or color, to defend the country. He wishes every citizen to share the perils of the contest, and to reap the fruits of victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WHITING.
EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., New-York City.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 28.

There is an active demand for pig iron, coal oils and petroleum, with advanced prices for the former.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 29.

COLE, War Democrat, is elected to Congress from Washington Territory. RAYNOR was the Republican candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 29.

Sailed, ship *Charger* for Boston, carrying 2,000 bales of wool and 700 tons copper ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 30.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama; ships *Orpheus*, from New-York, and *Black Prince*, from Hong Kong.

Drafting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 30.

Three wards underwent the process of the draft to-day, the First, the Sixth and the Eleventh. As usual, everything passed off quietly.

Among those who were so "fortunate" as to be honored with the draft to-day were three more telegraphers, making fifteen in all from the American Company, including JAMES MERRIHEW, Assistant Manager; JAMES J. REVILLE, of the Continental office, and WILLIAM CARLEY, clerk. It is proposed by these "lucky" telegraphers to apply for a separate organization, as a company for telegraphic duty.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

TUCKING!—Great improvement in Mme. DEMOREST's tucking attachment for sewing machines. It is now firmly adjusted in less than one minute; requires no instruction. Is less than one-fourth its former size, and sold at only $3. If you have a sewing machine do not fail to see it in operation at No. 473 Broadway and No. 27 East Fourteenth-street. Saves all the time and trouble of creasing and folding for bosoms. Tucking on spencers, children's clothing, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Among the institutions for the cure of chronic diseases that baffle the application of all ordinary remedies and the skill of the most scientific physicians, there is no cure that stands higher than the Round Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Matanzas, from New-Orleans.—Major-Gen. Augur, Capt. Cutting, A. D. C., Capt. Benkard, A. D. C., Col. Bartlett, Col. Abert, Col. Hamlin, Capt. Jhn Hall, Capt. S. E. Clark, Capt. S. H. Grammis, Capt. Hicks, Duryee's Zouaves; Capt. E. P. Hall, Capt. Mudgett, Lieuts Burbank B. F. Noyes, O. H. Brooks, S. B. Meach, Nichols, Diamond, Palmer, V. K. Spear, Pike, Major Stram, Adjt. Mifflin, Dr. Russell, Dr. Nortoni, J. Chadwick, Dr. George Kellogg, in charge of sick and wounded, and 83 sick and wounded soldiers in the steerage, all from Port Hudson.

In U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, from Charleston.—Lieut.-Commanding Charles H. Cushman, invalided from Montauk; Acting Master W. Buckholdt, do. from Paul Jones; Corp. J. H. Johnson, U. S. A.; Capt. T. Morrill, and officers and crew of the steamer Augusta Dinsmore.

In steamship George C. Collins, from Port Royal, S. C.—John S. Wall, George H. Harriman, S. S. Merriman, Lieut. F. Place.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 55 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon rises.. 7 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 07 | Gov. Island.. 9 56 | Hell Gate..10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken; Georgia, (Br.,) Glendell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Queen of the East, Schykie, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mount Royal, Harney, New-River, N. B., D. Starr.

Barks Fraudeme, (Norw.,) Ebenhard, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Heiress, Burk, London, John A. McGraw; Lotus, (Br.,) Strason, Matanzas, Edmiston Bros.; Bonito, (Br.,) Richan, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.; Maraval, Griffing, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Gitana, (Norw.,) Thomson, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Morning Light, (Br.,) Waltert, Malaga, John G. Dale.

Brigs Ellen, (Br.,) Fletcher, Antwerp, Baetjer & De Verter; Continental, Ross, St. Croix, Brett, Son & Co.; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.,) Mussels, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Lorenz, (Dan.,) Van Ehren, Rio Grande del Sud, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners A. Jennings, ——, Pocomoke, Van Brunt & Slaght; Corinne, (Br.,) Bethell, Harbor Island, W. H. Bethell; Denmark, Chase, Gloucester, A. Howes; Susan Moore, Strout, Salem, Simpson & Clapp; M. Price, Blizzard, Chester; J. M. K., (Br.,) McDonald, Guadaloupe, Wm. M. Smith; John Crockford, Jones, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. H. Tilton, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Raven, Rose, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Nancy, (Br.,) Perry, Halifax, N. S., Thomas James; Edwin, Mitchell, Saco, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Joseph Rent, Stevens, Provincetown, Crowell & Paine; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; Minnie Arnold, McKenzie, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co., Arctic, Perkins, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; R. H. Vermilyea, Egbert, Port Royal; E. D. Hart, Low, Bangor; C. V. L. Scull, Scull, Northampton, Va., T. G. Benton's Sons; Moses Waring, Winslow, Portland, Joseph Richards; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Volunteer, (Br.,) Taylor, Halifax, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans 24th inst., to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Crossed the Bar at 6 A. M. Off the Pass, a pilot-boat boarded the bark Abraham Barker, 9 days from Vera Cruz, for New-York on 23d. 26th, 10 A. M., was off Sand Keys; same day, passed steamer Continental, with a schooner in tow. 28th, lat. 32 54, lon. 76 25, signalized Bremen brig showing a flag with 72 in it. 77th, Luke Burbash, Co. H., Massachusetts, died on the passage. She also brings home the remains of the late Col. Abel Smith, of the Second Duryee Zouaves.

Steamship George C, Collins, Lunt, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 26th inst., passed a gunboat steering for Beaufort, N. C., having in tow a bark, supposed to be a captured blockade runner.

U. S. Hospital steamer Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Port Royal S. C., 72 hours, with 185 wounded soldiers fm. Gen. Gillman's corps, at Morris Island. The steamer Fulton, hence, just arrived.

U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, Lieut.-Commanding John S. Barnes, from Charleston July 26.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

U. S. steamer Augusta, E. G. Parrott Commander, fm. a cruise in search of privateers, and last from Philadelphia 13th inst.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 400 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship William Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 495 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Louisiana, (Norw.,) Knudson, Barcelona June 7, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Uhland, (Brem.,) Soltenborn, London 57 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Brem.,) Hickeln, Bremen 53 ds., in ballast and 304 passengers to Garrels & Myers.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre June 22, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship E. Z., Chandler, Bordeaux 45 ds., in ballast to Zerega & Co.

Bark Blanche Marie, (Hanov.,) Haeslsop, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Lexington, Bearse, Hamburg June 19, with mdse. to R. M Sloman & Edge. 23d inst., lat. 41 45, lon. 62 53, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Bertha, (Pruss.,) Eckert, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 144 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge.

Bark President, (Belg.,) Kruse, Antwerp June 7, and the Downs 16th, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Greyhound, Alexander, Monro, via W. C. A., via Sierra Leone June 22, with palm oil to Yates & Porterfield. May 13, Charles Brown, first officer, aged 26, died, and was buried at Sinoe, W. C. A. He leaves a widow in Williamsburgh.

Bark Trojan, Rabbidge, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Camilla, (of Lyme, Eng.,) Pitts, Cardiff 59 ds., with railroad iron to M. K. Jessup. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Emma Ives, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Waters, Hamburg 40 ds., in ballast with 119 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edge, vessel to McColl & Frith. Passed a large number of icebergs to eastward of the Banks. July 29, Albert Peterson, passenger, of Sweden, died. 25th, spoke H. B. M. steamer, from Halifax, since arrived, who gave us medical assistance, for which Capt. Waters desires to express his thanks to Capt. Von Dorp, of the Jason.

Brig Golden Lead, Smith, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lagrange, (of Newburyport,) Whitney, Aspinwall via Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Princess Frederika, (Hanov.,) Brorlug, Newcastle, Eng., 69 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Leander, (Brem.,) Palper, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. John W. Miner, Berry, Palermo May 28, with sumac, hemp, fruit, etc., to Lawrence, Giles & Co., vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Feb. 8, on the passage to Cadiz, Jas. Baxter, seaman, of Nova Scotia, fell overboard and was lost; a heavy sea running at the time could not save him. Feb. 13, John Glashier, an Italian, was killed by the foreboom striking him. Has had a succession of calms and light westerly winds most of the passage.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Culmer, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pines to J. Eneas.

Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, Maryland 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Rockland, with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Leader, Howard, George's Bank 4 ds., halibut.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Romp, (of Tremont,) Stanley, Tampico 25 ds., with hides, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. La Grange, Whitney, Trinidad 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Harper, Combs, St. Kitts 13 ds., with sugar to J. W. Hubbard & Co.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, Torrance, Jacmel 15 ds., in ballast to E. Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Nellie D., Slocumb, Stamford.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Boston, for Albany.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Curlew and Baltimore.

Ships Protector and Eliza McLaughlin.

Barks Nereiden, Jupiter, Sadama, Rapid, Jeannie, Johann Frederich, Lola, Eliza Young, Imogene, Montrose, Muscovado.

Schr. Eveline and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30.—Arr. bark P. R. Hazeltine, Cunningham, New-Orleans. Reports July 24, lat. 24 06, lon. 74 15, saw what was supposed to be a vessel on fire, distant 10 miles south; could not tell what she was; could only see the smoke.

Also arr. steamer John Price, Baltimore; schrs. Wm. Scrimer, Cienfuegos.

Also arr. bark Pericles, Snow, Liverpool; Imaun, (Br.,) Smith, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Arr. brig John Barnard, Jameson, Sagua July 2. Left in port, barks Charles Edwin, Tibbetts, for New-York in 2 ds., brigs M. C. Mariner, Mariner; L. M. Merritt, Berry, and California, Cann—all loading; Denmark, Staples, and R. S. Harsel, Nichols, discharging.

Also arr bark Harriet Stevens, Stevens, New-York.

Below—Ship Wallace, Reed, Key West.

HALIFAX, July 29.—Arr. schrs. Vernon, Wright, New-York: Mary Ann, from Arichat for New-York, leaky.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Arr. schr. River, (Br.,) Smith, San Salvador; steamer J. R. Thompson, McCabe, New-York.

Below—bark Washington, White, Rio de Janeiro.

PORTLAND, July 30.—Arr. brigs Fredonia, Lord, and Castillian, Deming, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Highland Light—ship, for London, July 21, lat. 42 30, lon. 60.

Johannes Kepler—Bremen ship, from Antwerp for New-York, with loss of main and mizzen topmasts.

Kamehameha III—bark, 192 ds. from Honolulu, July 4, lat. 37 30, lon. 35 39.

Quickstep—wh. schr., of Provincetown, Cook, 8 months out, with 200 bbls. oil, was steering for Fayal, June 29.

Ellen Morrison—bark, of New-Haven, hence, bound S., 22d inst., lat. 32 21, lon. 63 30.

Norton—Br. bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E., 24th inst., lat. 41 22, lon. 63'55.

Augusta—U. S. gunboat, all well, July 26.

S. R. Spalding—steamer, Howe, from Fortress Monroe, July 26.

Great Eastern—steamship, hence for Liverpool, July 23, lat. 41 44, lon. 63.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico 4th inst., schr. Julius Webb, for New-York next day.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

INFORMATION WANTED.—IF HANNAH H. JONES, widow of THOMAS F. JONES, formerly residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, is in the City, her son, just returned from Fort Scott, Kansas, wounded, would like to have her address him at the General Post-office, New-York City.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT Dressmakers wanted at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the
SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and it is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.